

# THE INLAND PRINTER

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## THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

IN 1854, Merwin Davis, proprietor of a small printing-office in Fulton street, near Nassau, New York City, invented a press of a most novel description, and differing in every respect from any so far known. Every cylinder press in which the type bed was thrown forward and back with a shuttle motion was complicated and costly. By whatever means this was accomplished the press was racked and strained to a greater extent than by the printing proper. The wire spring buffers neutralized this shock to a great extent, and the air spring softened the concussion materially, while the application of the crank motion necessitated the rest or stoppage of the cylinder during the return stroke of the bed.

To construct a machine which, in a measure, should obviate the difficulties attending the various presses then in use, this inventor sought new and untried paths, hedged about with apparently insurmountable obstacles. Every step he took was cautious, and the force of every blow was weighed, until at last success crowned his efforts, and on July 24, 1855, he secured a patent on his press, the cut of which we present, in which novelty and ingenuity was happily blended, and in operation perfect balance was maintained.

To him there was no necessity for a stop motion of the cylinder nor resistance to overcome the momentum of the bed. By removing the cause he escaped the effect, and though he may not have immortalized himself by the result, still he is entitled to our respect for what his efforts accomplished.

His idea was to support a flat bed on a pedestal connected to a crank, from which it received a rocking motion. A quadrant was substituted for a cylinder, which was carried forward by the bed for printing and when released returned again by rocker arms actuated by the crank shaft. Thus the shock of the bed was reduced to a minimum at the dead centers of the crank, while the quadrant, of less weight, was more easily handled, and a bell crank, one end of which was geared to a sector on the quadrant shaft, the other, provided with an anti-friction

roller running in a cam on the web of the main gear, brought the quadrant back while the bed was completing its forward stroke.

As will be noticed in the cut, power was applied from the driving shaft in front to the crank shaft, thence by a connecting rod to the pedestal, which, with an enormously heavy rock shaft, on which it was mounted, was hung in bearings, the position of which was governed by levers regulated by the small hand wheel seen in the lower left hand corner, near the base, and by which the impression was graduated to a hair.

The sweep of the bed was greater than would seem necessary for the size of sheet printed, but, right here, the genius of its inventor becomes apparent, for that afforded an opportunity to deliver the printed sheet.

The feed-board was placed at the rear, and the bed just cleared its front edge on its return. At the instant the bed started forward the feed-board was raised by a cam which simultaneously closed the nippers, the board and tongues holding the sheet up snug to the tympan; the rack on the bed engaging that on the quadrant propelled it forward to the limit of the size of the tympan, and during this period the thimble in the cam of the main gear was free, and at this point a more sudden formation of the cam, and in which then the thimble fitted accurately, returned the quadrant and delivered the sheet to the fly.

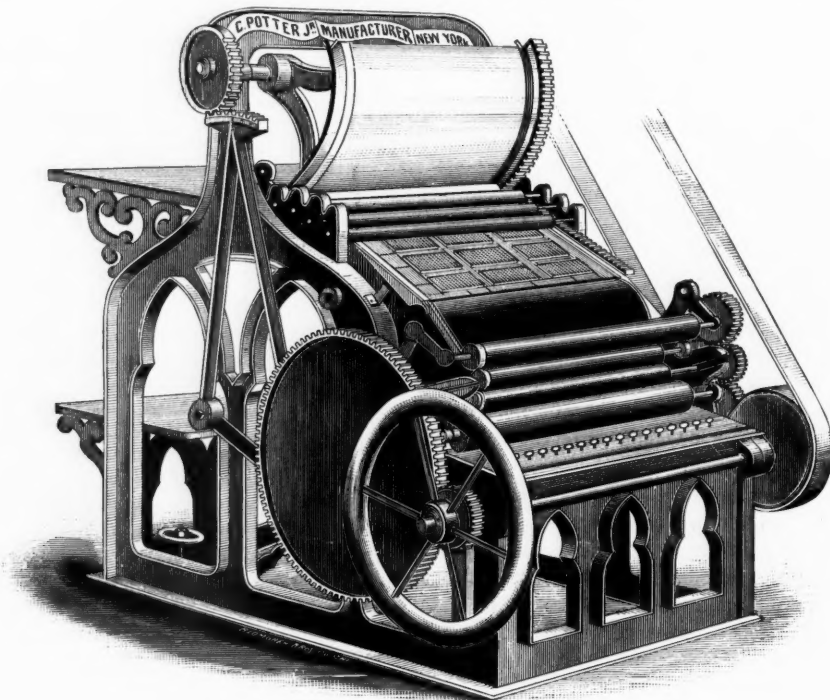
Just in front of the quadrant and behind the rollers a reel was placed, on which one end of a sheet of muslin was kept snugly wound by a spring, the opposite end being fastened to the quadrant in front of the nippers. The fly was of sufficient length to just reach this reel, and hung in such a position as to follow up the back end of the bed, thus, as the sheet was being printed the curtain was unwound, and as the quadrant returned the sheet was rolled down neat as could be desired, and the fly laid it down on the fly-board just in time to escape the return of the bed. By this simple contrivance no tapes or front straps were necessary.

Mr. Davis had one of these machines constructed partially by A. B. Taylor, who was unable to perceive sufficient merit in the principle to invest in it; so in the month of April, 1855, C. Potter, Jr., who at this time had a business office in Conner's Type Foundry, and was engaged in the

laudable undertaking of trying to introduce a Polychromatic press, invented by Geo. H. Babcock, a bright, mechanical youth of seventeen years, was induced to embark in its manufacture. Mr. Potter at once concluded arrangements with Nichols & Langworthy, of the Hope Valley (R. I.) Iron Works, and making complete working drawings of the folio and medium sizes, soon had one ready, and placed it on exhibition in the Crystal Palace in New York City in November, 1855. A gold medal was awarded this press; also two silver medals were awarded the following year by the Mechanics' Fair at Boston, and the Maryland Institute at Baltimore. These medals are still in the possession of Mr. Potter, and are highly prized by him, signaling (as the writer presumes to say) his advent into a business in which he has since assumed a most conspicuous rank.

makes. No tapes were necessary, thus avoiding accident from this prolific source. The mechanism was simple, easily understood, and not likely to get out of order nor subject to wear from undue strain. It was sold at reasonable figures, produced good work at fair speed, and was admirably adapted for small offices, where expense was an important item, and filled the guarantee of its builders to the letter.

The mechanical difficulties attending the construction of this machine were of such a character as to require the exercise of the very highest degree of skill, for in rocking the flat bed to and fro from a fixed center, the radius was constantly changing, being longest at the front and back and shortest in the center. To meet this differential surface the quadrant was so formed as to compensate equally at all points and give a uniform impression. This was



DAVIS OSCILLATING PRESS, 1855.

The first press was ordered by R. Oliphant, of Oswego, but its efficiency was so pronounced by the awarding judges that gentleman courteously yielded his claim to Mr. Morehouse, of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, of New Haven, while the press from the Boston fair was purchased by our respected townsman, Wm. H. Rand, and for whom Mr. Potter erected it in his office, on Lake street, in the month of November, 1856.

Folio, medium and double medium (of which but three were built) were the sizes constructed, and up to 1860 about fifty presses of this style were in successful operation, the war and its excitement having put an end to the further prosecution of the business.

Many of the purchasers of this press became devotedly attached to it because of its noiseless operation and the absence of the jar and vibration inherent in all other

accomplished by minute measurements, from which deduction was made of the required protuberance or crowning, and by swinging in the lathe out of center the precise distance, it was turned to produce the eccentric motion required. As this method proved effectual on the sizes built, and doubts existing as to the larger size, no attempt was made to construct other than job presses, for which they were admirably adapted, permitting of access to the form for correction, while register was absolute and positive.

It may be said of this machine, in closing, that its faults were prominent and conspicuous; nevertheless its successful introduction was another triumph for American ingenuity, enterprise and skill, and was an augury of better things to come.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XIX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IT is uncertain how many, and which of the eighteen of the Durer children grew up in the house with Albert.

In 1524, when he compiled his family narrative, only two were living besides himself, namely: Andreas, the goldsmith, and Hans, the youngest, a painter, and pupil of Albert. He probably spoiled this pet of the family, who seems to have done no good in the absence of his brother. At Venice, in 1506, we find him beseeching his friend, Perkhaimer, to look after the boy, and talk to him and keep him straight until he should return. In 1509, Durer, in advising his mother to secure work for Hans, says: "I would gladly have brought him to Venice with me, which would have been an advantage to him and me as well;" but the mother was "afraid the sky would fall on him." Hans was afterward court painter to the king of Poland.

Andreas, the goldsmith, was made meister in Nuremberg in 1514. Albert, to celebrate this event, drew his portrait on white paper. It is in the Albertina collection at Vienna, and was engraved by Burtsch in 1785, and afterward lithographed by Pilzotti. Albert paid him his share of the value of the family house in 1518. At Albert's death he appears to again have gotten possession of the house, which he sold twenty years later to an apothecary named Quintin Werthaimer.

Andreas continued to follow his profession. He had only one daughter, who married a goldsmith. In spite of Albert's fortune, the last branch of the Durer family seems to have been in needy circumstances. Andreas left Nuremberg to follow his brother Hans and settle down in Cracow without permission from the town council. In 1534 he was ordered to return, which he did. Four years later the council gave him letters of recommendation to the king of Poland, because of outstanding debts to collect. It is presumed that Hans was dead at this time, otherwise Andreas would have no claims in Poland. From this time all traces of the Durer family are lost.

This seeming deviation from the subject in hand we deem of no little importance in following the individual life of this very important light in the history of wood engraving, Albert Durer. As no proofs exist of the two eldest of the Durer family having survived their early childhood, it is reasonable to suppose that the father's hopes were centered on his third child, Albert. He delighted in him because he was a careful and attentive student, and he gave him the best education his limited resources would justify. Printed books in the fifteenth century were very expensive, therefore Albert had to learn his lessons from a blackboard. Free Latin schools were quite common, as there was a great desire for knowledge at this period. Albert at least learned to read and write well, and his letters show that he was also conversant with Latin. He was taken from school to his father's workshop to learn that trade (goldsmith's), but there is no record of his work at this time. It is altogether probable that he learned nothing more than the rudiments of engraving with his

father. His first drawings were in no way the result of his toil in the goldsmith shop under his father's direction; on the contrary, they appear more like work surreptitiously done, as indeed they were.

In the British Museum is a sketch of a woman standing, a falcon on her hand, and an old Burgundian cap on her head. Upon this paper is the inscription (apparently by a playfellow), "Albert Durer did it for me before he went to Wolgemuth's as a painter, in the back-house on the top floor, in the presence of Conrat Lomayer, now dead." In his free hours he abandoned the Gothic designs for these little figures, which he drew, to the delight of his comrades, in the nooks and corners of his father's house or those of his friends, until it was forced upon him that he was destined for something more than a goldsmith, his inclination being more for painting than goldsmith work. He communicated this fact to his father, who was not at all pleased, and he regretted the time lost in learning the goldsmith's work. However, he yielded to his son's inclinations, and in 1486 he apprenticed him to Wolgemuth for three years. Fortunately there are other drawings of Durer's during his apprenticeship to his father, which clearly show that his time was not lost, as his father had supposed. His earliest work (now in the Albertina collection at Vienna) is a portrait of himself, with the inscription added later by his own hand: "This I copied out of a looking-glass of myself in 1484, while still a child. Albrecht Durer." It is a half-length, and drawn with marked freedom and grace. Another, of even more skill and grace, is the "Madonna," drawn by Durer in 1485. These drawings exhibit a conscious effort and artistic comprehension that were remarkable for a boy of fourteen.

Durer held his worthy teacher in the highest esteem, and a proof of this fact is furnished by the excellent likeness he has left of him. The inscription on the picture says thus: "Michael Wolgemuth died November 30, 1519, before sunrise," exactly thirty years after Durer's apprenticeship was completed. It was painted from a drawing in the "Albertina Collection," which was made about 1516.

Durer passes over his apprenticeship with the remark that "God gave him industry," and he learned well, but he had much to suffer from his fellow-apprentices. This is all he says, and just as briefly too he passes over his wandershaft. He says: "When I had served my time my father sent me away. I was away four years when my father called me back. I went away in 1490, after Easter, and came back again after Whitsuntide, in 1494, which in this year was on the eighteenth day of May."

From scattered tradition, and from his youthful works, it can only be surmised where he wandered, or spent these four years, of absence from his native home. Much valuable information of his supposed whereabouts is furnished by the sketch maps which he brought home with him on his return from his travels. He seemed to have endeavored to shake off the traditions of the "Wolgemuth School," and devote his energies principally to the beauties and charms of landscape, in the treatment of which he constantly improved from the teachings of his great nature. According to the old trade custom, Durer evidently strayed from town to town, living as long in one



place at a time as his fancy and inclination would dictate, and working in studios, as he could obtain employment. Although there is no trace of him in 1493, we have two of his works of this date. One is a miniature in tempera, on parchment, of the child "Jesus;" the other a large portrait of himself, also on parchment.

From sketches and letters by Durer it is reasonable to surmise that he was in Venice in 1494, although there is no positive proof of this assumption. In 1506, February 7, writing from Venice, he seems to refer to a previous residence there. Records of many of his works from 1494 to 1520 are in existence, but a detailed account of his numerous works would be too lengthy to embody in these "Notes."

Durer's delight was in landscape, with nature his teacher. He did not content himself with simply copying the effect of nature, but went still further, and reproduced on canvas the minute detail as well; but as his circumstances compelled him to look for profit from his work, and there was no great demand for landscape painting, he, out of necessity rather than choice, developed a taste for figure drawing with remarkable success, and to some extent abandoned landscape painting, but never forgot its beauty and charms, for he wove it into his compositions whenever it was consistent with the subject in hand.

Durer's portrait of himself in 1493, gives us an idea of his appearance during his wandershaft. Goethe, who saw it, describes it as invaluable. It is the picture of a gaily-dressed youth, half life size. He wears a purple cap, an embroidered shirt, the folds of which are tied with peach-colored ribbons, a loose blue-grey cloak with yellow strings, and carries in his hand a blue flower called "Man's Fidelity." The youth is handsome, with an earnest look, and wears the signs of manhood on his chin. "The whole," Goethe continues, "is admirably drawn and worthy of a Durer."

This picture, though badly damaged, has been transferred to canvas, and restored. Only the lower portion, with the hands, show the original painting. It is the boy of 1484 over again, only more mature. In none of his other portraits is he so carefully dressed, as a young man of fashion, and not as a wandering apprentice. The query is, where and why was this portrait made? He returned home by his father's command at the end of May, 1494. "When I returned," he says, "Hans Frey was in treaty with my father, and gave me his daughter Agnes and two hundred guilden with her, and celebrated the wedding, which took place July 19, 1494." It is probable that this portrait was made to please the bride, and satisfy her father before the marriage was consummated. Frey was a man of no mean consideration, and an "expert in all things." At his death he left a considerable fortune. Durer was on excellent terms with both Frey and his wife, and there is no doubt that he was substantially assisted in a pecuniary way by the death of his father-in-law. It is justly presumed that Durer was very fond of his wife, and that the same feeling was reciprocated by her, yet they were destined to be a mark of jest and a byword for unhappiness in the future generations, which undoubtedly originated in the diseased and jealous mind of Durer's

friend, Perkheimer, and finds its origin and growth in his expressions after the death of Durer the elder, 1502.

Albert had a hard time to support his father's family. It is presumed from remarks in a letter to Perkheimer that he left Venice almost empty-handed, but soon after he returned he was able to pay his debts and redeem a mortgage on the old home. The place did not, however, content him long, for in 1518 he became possessor of land in Nuremberg. This is somewhat the substance of what Perkheimer hands down in history as "sheer poverty." In none of Durer's writings, in his diary or otherwise, is there the least trace of dissension or unhappiness existing between himself and his wife. As Durer died without a will and left no children, the widow had a legal right to everything. At her death one-fourth would go to his brothers. What did she do? She had everything valued, and gave up one-fourth at once, of her own pleasure and the friendly feelings she had for the sake of her late husband. After the valuation, she disposed of several of her useless articles, and in doing so she committed an unpardonable offence to Durer's friend, Perkheimer, which he used with bad effect on her memory. Durer had among his effects several pairs of antlers, one pair of which was especially beautiful. There was a great craze for these things in Nuremberg at this time, and Perkheimer caught the infection badly, and particularly coveted this particular pair of horns, and when he learned that the widow had disposed of them without his knowledge, his wrath far exceeded his better sense of right and justice, and this is undoubtedly the cause of his writing that famous abusive letter concerning Durer's widow to his friend "Techerte," at Vienna, shortly before his death, he being in very poor health at the time. This letter had evidently no other purpose than to avenge himself on the widow for the loss of these antlers.

(To be continued.)

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#### SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. B. HULING.—III.

AMONG the many gentlemen whose attention was called to the Sholes & Glidden type-writer in the years between its invention and general sale was George W. N. Yost. Mr. Yost had taken out a number of patents within the fifteen years or so preceding, and under them several very successful agricultural implements were being manufactured. He was ambitious and full of enthusiasm, and saw great possibilities for the type-writer. He became interested in it in a pecuniary way, and was one of the parties bound by the first contract with the Remingtons. He was in the factory a great deal during the execution of that contract, and gave the benefit of his wide experience with other inventions, contributing largely thereby to the moderate measure of success had. Building type-writers seems to be an art by itself, and, to be practiced well, it has to be acquired by special experience, not through general familiarity with machines; every inventor, therefore, finds extreme difficulty in getting his apparatus constructed in quantity, even after he has made many single examples. At a later period, Mr. Yost was one of the firm of Locke,



Yost & Bates, mentioned before, and took an active part in making a market for the type-writer. While thus engaged, he naturally came in contact with many of those who were trying the machine, and became forcibly impressed with the value of much of their criticism. From time to time he made various suggestions for improvements, some of which were accepted, and others were not. Believing that the manufacturers were too slow in listening to all the demands for better working machines, he severed his associations with the type-writer, and started on plans for something new. Some of his designs then followed in the type-writer he secured the right to use further, and he put them with his fresh ideas, and worked out a writing machine he called the caligraph. (Fig. 7.) The principal patent was taken out in 1879, and several years passed before the sale of the machine was begun. Comparison with its predecessor and now competitor is unavoidable. The resemblance is so great at a casual glance that the differences are not noticeable, yet there are many. The caligraph was made with a lighter frame and in two sizes. The shift was done away with, and the double-case machine was provided with a separate lever and type-bar for each character. The paper-carriage motor was entirely new in design. The levers were hinged at the front of the frame.

The caligraph was welcomed, and its advent was a stimulus to improvements in the Remington that would seem to have waited for competition to develop. The caligraph established lower prices at first than now. Essentially it was and is the same as the Remington, and theoretically both machines should have the same degree of popularity. But whatever the experience of its inventor in the manufacture and sale of

the type-writer, it did not avail him all expected in making and selling the caligraph, and that instrument became the subject of severe criticism on its own account, and the trials and tribulations of reducing fault-finding were manifold. The property was with a corporation called the American Writing Machine Company, which established its own shops at New York (removing afterward to Corry, Pennsylvania, and more recently to Hartford, Connecticut), and set about vigorously to overcome the perplexities seemingly inseparable from the building of every type-writing apparatus. Through time, patience and skill, the defects complained of have been obviated, and the machines now offered seem to give all reasonable satisfaction. The general design of the caligraph has never been altered, but in the details of its construction there have been numerous modifications to make durability and exactness of work more certain.

Two sizes of the caligraph are made ordinarily, the single case (No. 1) and the double case (No. 2). The length of longest printed lines is seven inches, and the greatest width of paper carried is nine inches. Four faces of type are offered for No. 1, and three for No. 2, the larger faces printing fewer spaces to the line, as low as fifty-five in one case, but the line is not diminished in length, however. The impressions are made through an inked ribbon. Like the Remington, the caligraph is easier operated on a low desk. No. 1 has forty-eight characters, weighs about fifteen pounds net, and stands fifteen inches front to back, thirteen wide and ten high; No. 2 has seventy-two characters, is about twenty-one pounds in net weight, and in extremes is eighteen, fourteen and twelve inches, respectively. Of No. 2 there is an extra style with a wider paper-carriage, holding a sheet of eleven inches

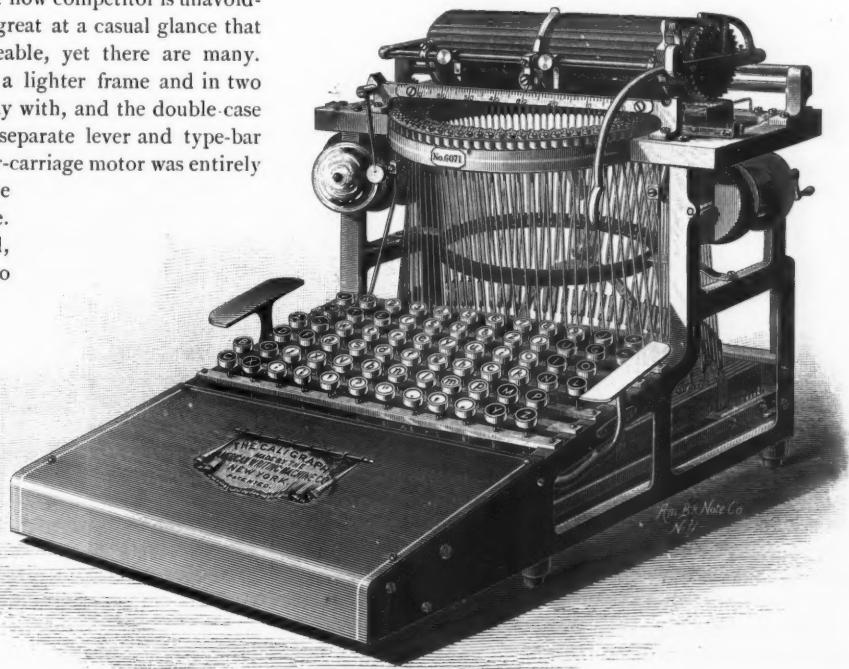


FIG. 7.

and a half, and printing a line of nine inches and a quarter. Manifolding copies is practicable. No. 1 sells for \$70, and No. 2 for \$85. Somewhat more than 11,000 of the various styles have been made and sold to the present time, most of them being in daily use in different parts of the country.

The cut (Fig. 7) is of No. 2 machine. The difference of many of its features with those of the Remington may be readily detected there. But one style will not do more than the other in execution. They are designed for precisely similar purposes. The capital-letter keys are black-faced, and are at the sides of the keyboard. The space-lever is depressed from the touching-plates shown on either side of the keys. The space between the operator and the keys is occupied by the extension of the different levers to the hinging-bar. The cylinder-platen has a polygonal surface, the impressions being received on the faces. The

bar in front of the cylinder holds the alarm-bell slide and the stop slide for the left-hand margin. The carriage is supported and is adjustable as in the Remington, but actuated by a torsion spring about a rod extending from the front to the back of the machine-frame, where a vertical arm connects with the carriage-frame above. The spacing for impressions is regulated by a double-sliding ratchet at the back of the paper-carriage. The paper is guided over the cylinder by metal tapes.

Following are plans of the keyboards:

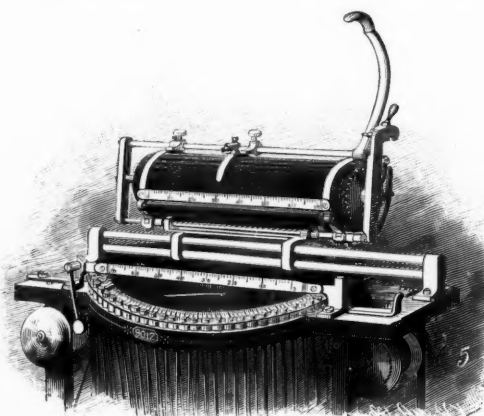
NO. 1.  
 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
 — Q \$ ( & Z ) !  
 W T R E Y U I O  
 A S D F G H C K  
 J X V B N L M P  
 ? : ; ' " , -

The dash in second row from top is an underscore, the lever for which is so cut that the carriage is not moved till the letter is also printed, it being thus necessary to underscore first.

NO. 2.  
 V W 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 J K  
 R T E ( \$ q & z ) U G H  
 A S w t r e y u i o I O  
 D F a s d f g h c k N L  
 B C j x v b n l m p M P  
 Q X : ; ' ? ' . , - V Z

March 3, 1881, Thomas Hall, previously mentioned, was awarded a patent for one of the inventions he had in embryo when he put aside his type-writer of 1867. This second writing machine is shown in Fig. 8. In nearly every respect it was a radical innovation on all previously known conceptions. It was greatly diminished in number of parts, in weight, and in its proportions; it embodied a most novel application to bring the characters to print at a common center; every machine was double case, either alphabet being available without appreciable effort to discriminate; the printing apparatus, instead of the paper-carriage, moved the length of the line; rubber characters were employed, cast from printers' type, and different styles were offered at a very low price, and were interchangeable by anyone almost instantly; there was no inking-ribbon, but impressions took place direct from the type. More remarkable than all, however, was the fact that only one hand was required for the principal operations. Hall had previously secured the coöperation of a Boston capitalist, by whose aid full development was attained, and subsequently patents were procured in many foreign countries, and arrangements made for manufacture and general sale. A company was formed, and a shop established in New York. For several years the distribution was moderate, pending positive settlement of all details. By the fall of 1883 three hundred machines or thereabouts had been constructed, when advertising was begun, agents engaged, and sales jumped up beyond

precedent. In another year, over three thousand had found purchasers. Then there was a slight slackening. Marvelously simple in design as was this type-writer, and carefully as it was thought out before being offered in the market, notwithstanding, effective adjustments could not always be had in each machine; inequalities existed, and a season was taken to perfect the minor points of manufacture. Here, again, exposure to wide scrutiny revealed in a year what the inventor could not foresee in a decade of study in his closet. During 1885 there were not the facilities for making and selling previously had, but improvements were effected to an appreciable extent, and increased



CALIGRAPH, WITH PAPER-CARRIAGE RAISED.

popularity found generally, so that when the current year opened the number of instruments disposed of had nearly reached five thousand. The shops had meantime been removed to Salem, Massachusetts. The ordinary machine by itself is fourteen inches from side to side, seven inches from front to back, and three inches high, all extremes, and its weight is two and three-quarter pounds. Each machine is furnished in a wooden case, which supplies a base, and adds four pounds more to the weight. The cut shows the frame attached to the bottom of the case, but hinged at front, with a notched strip of metal on each side. Back of the frame is a prop. on which to elevate it to several positions, resting in the notches referred to. No special desk is required. The largest single feature after the frame is the printing-carriage. This moves from one side to the other, and may be raised to a vertical position, hinging on the supporting-bar at the head. The motion of this carriage from left to right is caused by a spring coiled in the small drum shown in the center at the head, this drum being clogged on the outside to fit in the notches of the supporting-bar. The unwinding of the spring is regulated by blades in the upper right-hand corner of the carriage, which are held in the notches by an upholding spring on the inside of the carriage, but are freed (1) by depressing the top of the carriage, (2) by action of the spacer-key (shown in the lower right-hand corner of the carriage), or (3) by being raised by the fingers at the grasping-pieces above. To return the carriage from right to left, or to put it at any point desired on the line of printing, the fingers lift the blades, and

control the coiled spring. The carriage is in two sections. The top has the letter-dial on its upper side, and holds the printing-plate underneath. This printing-plate has seventy-two characters in a space two inches square, is elastic rubber, is cast in the same way that rubber stamps are made, and is held on a frame ingeniously jointed to enable the printing-plate to be moved in any direction, and admit of any single sign in the square being at once drawn to the center. The letter-dial is a hard rubber plate, about an eighth of an inch thick, perforated to expose under it impressions on a card to correspond with those in the printing-plate. Surmounting the dial is a handle of hard rubber, having under its front a steel pointer resting in the perforations, and at its back being attached to a projecting bar from the frame holding the printing-plate. In the center of the top of the carriage, in front of the letter-dial, is a post, threaded, penetrating the top, and standing over the printing-plate. This makes the impression when the carriage is pressed together, driving the character in the plate through a hole in the bottom of the carriage. This post may be turned to increase or diminish the impression. The bottom section holds a thin tin plate, on which is spread a thickness of cloth that is inked as may be required. This ink-pad is perforated, of course, and on it all the characters in the printing-plate rest at an impression, except the one printing, the entire plate being thus kept inked constantly. Moving the pointer over the dial draws the printing-plate around under the impression-post, and wherever in the dial the pointer is inserted and held, the character corresponding in the printing-plate is brought and held below the post. The front of the carriage is held apart by props connected with a spring, and latched, so that it may be opened, and access be had to the printing-plate or the ink-pad. Putting the pointer over the desired character, and pressing down, effects an impression, and when the pressure is relaxed the plate is lifted, and the carriage is pushed by the coiled spring to a succeeding space. Right and left across the frame, and passing under the printing-carriage, will be seen the platen to receive impressions. Upon this is an etched line showing where the foot of each letter strikes, and is a guide for printing on ruled paper. Under and in front of the platen is a rubber-faced roller, over which the blank paper passes. Against the front of this roller is a clip to hold the paper in place, and which is itself pressed by an adjustable screw extending back through the machine frame. The screw may be lifted in the orifice in the frame, and the clip is thus permitted to fall back and admit a sheet of paper around the roller from either front or back. At the left end of this roller, inside the frame, is a ratchet-wheel, which is acted by the fingers, and moves the paper forward for a new line. Outside the frame, on the end of the roller spindle, is a button, whereby the paper may be moved backward or forward any required distance, independently of the ratchet-wheel, and is graduated for exactness of position.

The square bar from left to right across the head of the frame is the bell-shaft. Beginning at the left is a scale numbered to seventy (ten spaces to an inch), which is duplicated on the clip over the roller carrying the paper. From the upper left-hand corner of the carriage projects a pointer to the scale on the bell-shaft. The adjustment is such that this pointer always indicates where on the line of printing an impression will fall. At the left end of the bell-shaft is a stop-slide for margin, and at the end opposite is an alarm-slide, slightly different in appearance, which works by a cam connection with the carriage, raising the shaft to let a hammer fall on the bell shown by the frame, notifying of the end of a line. The little finger works the space key, without hold being relaxed on the handle over the dial. The outside blade at the right-hand of the carriage may be set with a single turn to jump two notches in the bar, and so space between letters and double between words, useful in headings and envelope superscriptions. Manifolding is successfully accomplished by hardening the face of the characters in the printing-

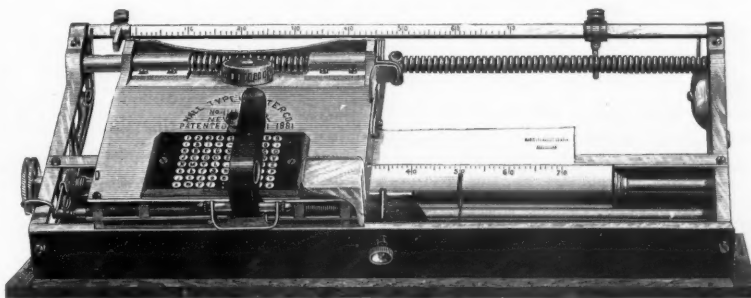


FIG. 8.

plate, or by setting on an elastic rubber sheet electrotyped faces. The change in the Hall, whereby the printing apparatus moves along the line instead of the paper, enables the mounting of paper in a web, and printing matter by the yard. Two sizes of the machine are made, one at \$40, printing a line seven inches long, and working paper twelve inches wide, and one at \$50, printing an eleven-inch line, and carrying seventeen-inch paper. Following is the plan of the printing-plate:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(	&	:	"	-	?	%	\$	)
K	B	F	G	N	I	A	S	Q
J	C	D	O	E	H	T	W	V
X	M	Y	L	.	R	U	P	Z
k	b	f	g	n	i	a	s	q
j	c	d	o	e	h	t	w	v
x	m	y	l	,	r	u	p	z

The O is used for a cipher, and the , may be printed at the top of its space for an ', thus affording two extra characters.

(To be continued.)



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWS-PAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. II.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

IN addition to the introductory, mentioned in our last, Saur printed also a short synopsis of current events in the first number of his "Historian." We find an account of a war between the Persians and the "Great Mogul;" of the "Moscoviters" (Russians) against the Turks; also notes on the then existing complications in Europe. This is followed by the proclamation of the governor of Pennsylvania in regard to war matters between England and Spain.

Only two advertisements are found in this first number. One is in reference to a "gold piece" which was found on the street, and which, the paper says, "will be returned to the owner upon satisfactory description," etc.

Saur never intended to publish a newspaper in the common acceptance of the term. He did not wish to furnish a medium for unreliable reports, nor entertain his readers with trashy effusions of current literature. The real purpose and mission of his paper he gives himself, as follows:

By this all may know that hereafter we intend to print a collection of useful and notable accounts pertaining to the kingdom of nature, as well as to matters in regard to war in Europe and elsewhere, so far as we can get them reliable; also matters of the church, as much as is deemed prudent. We do not intend to bind ourselves to a certain time, but will probably issue four times a year: November 16, February 16, March 16 and August 16; whereof this first copy is a sample.

This publication, small as it was in its infancy, formed the beginning of the German-American newspaper business—a field of labor now as immense in its proportions as it is in importance and influence.

The proposal to publish accounts of the most important events of the day, in the German language, met with so much encouragement, that the "Historian" could at once be issued *monthly*. The subscription price was then three shillings (sixty cents) per year, including, at first, gratuitous insertion of advertisements for subscribers. In 1741 the paper was enlarged; in 1745 the name was changed and made to read as follows: *High-German Pennsylvanian Reports or Collection of Important Events in Nature and Church*. As a reason for this change, Saur explains that "many things were reported that were not actual facts, but simply suppositions or even falsehoods." With the year 1749 the "Reports" appeared twice a month, and in 1762 we see that the name was again changed. By that time the business had passed into the hands of the younger Saur, and he, even more conscientious than his father, did not wish to claim the *strictest* credibility for all he published, so he changed the heading to read: *Collection of probable events, etc.*

In 1775 the paper appeared weekly. The old price of three shillings per year was still retained, though the reader now received fifty-two instead of twelve numbers, and

each number about three times as large as the initial number above referred to. The reason why Saur retained the old price is somewhat strange, and not likely to be adopted by publishers nowadays. He explained that the increased cost of publication was covered by the larger receipts for advertising, and that an honest man should not take pay twice for the same piece of work. In regard to the advertising we learn the following as to his conditions:

Whosoever, for his own use, wishes to insert an advertisement (not too large) should pay five shillings for the first insertion, and if he should receive no response, he can have another insertion at half price.

The generosity of the printer was not rewarded by the public as it should have been. The "delinquent subscriber," the curse of the country paper to this day, was in existence already then, and Saur found frequent occasion to take him to task. But the good man treated all such with a mildness that should have moved the most obdurate. All he told them was this: "Those who owe three years and over, and make no efforts to pay, should not take it amiss if they get a gentle hint."

The number of subscribers for those days was considerable. In 1751 it reached 4,000, as stated in a copy of the paper. Several years later, Saur regrets that "the number of copies is so large as to prevent the regular appearance of the paper." Teamsters who had undertaken the distribution of the paper along the country roads "complained about the large number of papers to deliver, since 330 copies alone were sent by way of the Conestoga road."

Though published, in the first place, for the Pennsylvania Germans, the paper found ready sale in the other colonies and wherever there were Germans. The paper was published uninterruptedly till 1777, when the catastrophe which wrecked the Saur publishing house during the Revolutionary War, also stopped the publication of the paper.

#### PRINTING OF THE BIBLE.

Soon after the origination of his printing-office, Saur contemplated the publishing of a German Bible. This was not a small undertaking in his day. The German population, scarcely numbering 70,000 souls, was scattered over a wide area, and had to contend with the privations of pioneer life. Not until forty years *later* the *first English Bible* made its appearance, and even then the publisher, Robert Aitken, found it advisable to obtain especial privileges from Congress before undertaking its publication.

A prospectus of Saur's Bible was printed during the early part of 1742, containing on one side a sample of the letterpress and size of page, on the other Saur's "Address to the Public." In this prospectus we are told:

It is known to many that several times there have been Bibles, Testaments, etc., sent to the printer at Germantown, to give to the needy, or to sell for the purpose of relieving the wants of the poor, which has been done as far as possible. Then, again, it was clear that all this did not supply the demand, since many would have gladly paid for Bibles and Testaments if they only could have been obtained; and though frequently some were obtained from Germany, yet the price would be so high that many a one would decline to buy or lacked the means of paying for same.

After laying especial stress on the importance of a thorough knowledge of God's Word for every Christian,

he explains upon what conditions he would publish a quarto edition, on large type and on good paper. He continues :

But since to the publishing of a Bible a larger edition is necessary than we are able to undertake on our own strength, we have concluded to take subscriptions for the same; that is, each one desiring a Bible is to put down his name and pay a half-crown, which will be needed, first, in order to know how many copies to print; second, as an aid for the publishing, since the paper in one Bible alone will cost 7s. 6d.

Following this we find an exact description of the typographical style, etc., in which the Bible was to be printed. Regarding the price, he said this could not be definitely stated, depending somewhat on the size of the edition, etc. At any event, the Bible was not to cost, unbound, more than fourteen shillings. When the Bible was completed it was even *cheaper* than advertised, costing, unbound, twelve shillings; bound, eighteen shillings. "For the poor and needy," says the *Historian* of June, 1743, "there is no price."

During the summer of 1743, then, appeared, after exhaustive and conscientious labor, at Germantown, the *first Bible* printed in a *European* language on the Western continent! The title page is printed in red and black, and, to judge by the copy which we have had the privilege of examining, the work is done in a thorough manner throughout. In many respects the average printer of today, with *superior* facilities, could learn a lesson, and wonder how "ye olden printers" could do such clean work with the *poor* implements then in use.

The Old Testament occupies 995 pages, the New 277 pages. The type was purchased at Frankfort, Germany, from Dr. Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther's foundry. After the Bible had been completed, Saur, with joyful heart, sent one dozen copies of the sacred volume to this Frankfort typefounder. They reached their destination, though meeting an unexpected mishap on the voyage. The ship to the care of which they had been entrusted, was taken by pirates, and for what reason the Bibles escaped destruction our record does not state; enough, they arrived fresh and clean, after a year's delay, at Frankfort, and were a source of just pride and satisfaction to the receiver. One of the copies he donated to the city library, where it is regarded as one of the most valuable works to this day. Other copies he gave to distinguished friends, who united with him in expressing wonder and admiration over the first Bible printed in the New World.

In *Bradford's Mercury*, March, 1742, we find a notice of the proposed printing of this Bible, and also in Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March, 1742, where subscribers are notified to leave names and amount of advance payment, if they wish to do so.

As stated previously, the *first English Bible* in America did not appear until about *forty* years later, though some attempts were made previously which proved unsuccessful. Elliott's *Indian Bible*, which was published in 1663, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the *only Bible* which *preceded* the one printed by Saur, and he could rightfully say that his was the *first* printed in a *European* tongue on the western continent.

Two other large editions of this Bible were published in 1763 and 1776, respectively, by his son, Christopher

Saur, the younger, which were all in the same large quarto form and substantial binding as the first edition, always meeting with rapid sales, and supplying those with a copy of the Scriptures who desired to read them in their mother tongue.

(To be concluded.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### IMPROVED WAX PROCESS.

BY HERMAN REINHOLD.

AS the wax process, which is mostly used for maps, diagrams and other outline work, is not generally known, nothing having been published about it, I give the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER a correct description of it, which will enable every skilled draughtsman or engraver to successfully work the process.

A well cleaned and polished copperplate, one-eighth of an inch thick, is coated with a solution of sulphite of potassium, in order to get a thin film of oxide on the surface of the plate. As the electrotype is taken directly from the copper, this is quite necessary, or else the copper precipitated by the electric current would combine with the solid metal, and therefore stick to it. As soon as the solution is put on the surface of the metal, it becomes black, making a thin coating of sulphur and copper. The plate is then set up on one corner to dry.

Now melt in a pan four ounces of best white beeswax, one quarter of an ounce Venetian pitch; then add one ounce oxide of zinc, and let the mixture boil, constantly stirring it meanwhile. When no lumps can be found in it, filter it through coarse cloth. The copperplate is laid on a hot stove, which must be quite level, and when the plate is well heated, put some of the prepared wax on the center. Then spread it evenly all over the plate with a comb, after which take it off and let it get cold. Should there be any small lumps on the surface, they can be taken off with the finger. Care must be taken, however, not to get the wax too hot, and the coating must be made thin, according to the fineness of the lines to be drawn upon it. For coarse outline drawings it may be made thicker. When the plate is cold and the wax hard, it may be engraved, the tools being sewing-machine needles, ground round the tip. The drawing may be transferred to the wax by means of transfer paper, or photographed. The latter may be done in the following manner: Take two ounces of nitrate of silver, one-half ounce of oxide of zinc and one-half ounce of corn starch, mixed together and finely pulverized; put some of this powder on cotton and rub it over the surface of the wax. Before it is printed the plate is put into a solution of common salt water and dried in a dark room. The plate is exposed under the negative for ten minutes in full sunlight, and afterward washed off with hyposulphite of soda. The picture will look red.

The plate is now engraved by running the needles along the drawing on the wax; if there are straight lines, the application of a rule is of advantage. The tools should be held vertically, but the workman has himself to find only which is the best way. The wax should be cut clear down to the metal, otherwise the engraving will not come up sharp when electrotyped. If types are put in it

is necessary to use a stamp, to hold them, and the types should be quite new, as others which have been used for printing do not cut sharply. The best way is to set up all the names and put in one after the other. The stamping should be done while the plate is warm, and for this purpose this should be placed on the stove, mentioned before; however, care must be taken not to get it too hot, as the wax should only get soft and not melt.

When all the engraving and stamping has been done, the large spaces have to be built up. The wax for this purpose is made in the proportions of eight ounces of yellow wax to two of paraffine and one of Venetian pitch. These are melted together and poured on a stone, about one-eighth of an inch thick. When hard it is taken off and cut in long pieces.

To build up the large spaces, an instrument of a hook-like form is used, which is heated over a gas-jet. A piece of the wax is brought in contact with the hot iron, whereby the wax is melted and run upon the form when it becomes hard. Fine lines should be built up with a fine camel-hair brush, which is dipped in a mass of the hot composition and brought in contact with the place to be built up. Of course, very fine lines do not have to be built up at all, but if wished, they may be by means of a hot steel pen, dipped in the wax and pressed upon the surface. It very seldom happens that melted wax runs over into a line if a skillful workman has charge of the work; but if this should occur, it may be taken out with the same tool.

The principal thing in the process is the preparation of the wax on which the engraving is done, and the copper should be well oxidized. To take off the oxide film after the electrotype has been taken from the plate, it is best to lay it in a solution of lye, and afterward polish it with pumice-stone, when it may be used over again and again.

#### ROLLER MAKING.

THE following interesting article on roller making is from a standard authority, and is republished for the especial benefit of many of our country readers:

Good composition, as a rule, goes far toward producing good rollers, but unless care and attention are given to the details in casting, much vexation and disappointment often occurs, and the results prove a failure.

To assist the pressman in the performance of this duty, and enable him to secure uniformly reliable and durable rollers with the least possible difficulty, is our present object; and in order to accomplish this properly, we shall classify the details under respective headings, also adding such other general information as may be found of service.

#### SELECTION OF COMPOSITION.

First, determine the particular kind of composition to be used. In its selection, carefully consult the requirements of different presses, the class of work to be performed, the quality of inks used, climate, etc.

#### PREPARATION OF THE STOCKS OR CORES.

First, remove all old composition from the cores, afterward cleaning the same by either carefully scraping the core (if made of wood), or by scalding them in strong lye or soap suds, which will remove any sourness or oily matter from the wood. They should then be allowed to thoroughly dry. If pipe or iron cores are used, after cleaning they should be painted and well dried. They should then be wound on the ends with a single layer of wicking or twine, for the space of an inch. This precaution will prevent any liability of the composition

cleaving away from the ends of the stocks. For job roller cores made of iron, they may simply be wound their entire length, without the necessity of painting. In winter they should be placed in a warm atmosphere before being inserted into the molds, in order that the composition may flow more readily over them without chilling.

#### THE MOLDS.

First, see that they are perfectly clean and free from any crumbs of composition or dirt adhering to them. Then obtain a suitable swab or block, wound with woolen or flannel to the proper size; then spread evenly upon the swab a slight coating of good winter-strained sperm or lard oil; the quantity required can be determined by passing the palm of the hand over the surface of the cloth, and if the hand is gently moistened in so doing, it is ready for use. Then evenly oil the mold its entire length, occasionally turning the mold and the swab in the operation. Simple as this may seem, good roller makers pay the strictest attention to the oiling of their molds, in order to obtain rollers with a smooth surface. The cores or stocks may now be inserted, using care not to handle them with oily hands. They should then be warmed to blood heat before receiving the composition.

#### MELTING AND CASTING.

First, procure a proper kettle with a tapering lip, fitting into another kettle containing water (similar to a carpenter's glue kettle). They may be made from good, heavy tin or copper, but should be of smooth surface upon the inside. Then wipe the inside of the composition kettle with an oily cloth, that it may be readily cleaned after using, as the oil prevents the composition from sticking to its sides. Cut the composition into the kettle, in pieces about two inches square; stir frequently while melting. When sufficiently hot it should be allowed to stand for a few minutes to permit the bubbles, scum and air to rise to the surface, carefully removing the same before pouring. Do not add any water or other material to the composition, nor cook it any more than sufficient to run freely.

The molds should now be placed in a proper position to receive the composition. Pour a gentle, steady stream upon the end of the stock, until the core is covered to the depth of two inches. It should then be allowed to stand over night, care being used that it does not cool too rapidly. Then draw carefully from the molds, and trim the ends with a sharp knife as may be desired. The molds, when not in frequent use, should be covered over with cloth or paper to keep out the dust.

#### SEASONING.

The amount of seasoning required by rollers depends entirely upon the kind of composition from which they are cast and the work expected of them. Glue and molasses rollers may be allowed to season until their adhesive surface disappears. This may be determined by running the fingers lengthwise over the surface, and if they glide along smoothly, without rebounding, they may generally be considered "about right," and should then be either charged at once with ink, or covered with oil until needed. Too much seasoning for glue and molasses rollers is injurious. In our opinion, a great amount of the cracking in this style of roller is owing to over-seasoning, as its surface is constantly contracting, while the heart of the roller remains unchanged, causing it to crack upon first using it, especially when in contact with strong inks. We have often noticed that glue and molasses rollers have lasted fully as long with scarcely any seasoning as when seasoned for a great length of time.

A NEW TYPE-WRITER.—Mr. E. Peacock, a member of the parliamentary reporters' gallery, has perfected a mechanical writer which is said to be one of the most perfect machines yet introduced. The "Dial" writer is small and compact, weighs only six pounds, writes with ink obtained from small rollers, thus doing away with the ink ribbon used in most other machines of the kind, and will print twenty perfectly legible copies on tissue paper simultaneously. Its size and weight make it easy to carry about, and a little practice would enable a smart manipulator to write about thirty words a minute. Other advantages are that it can be used as easily in a railway carriage as in a room, and that it can be manufactured at a moderate price.—*English Exchange.*



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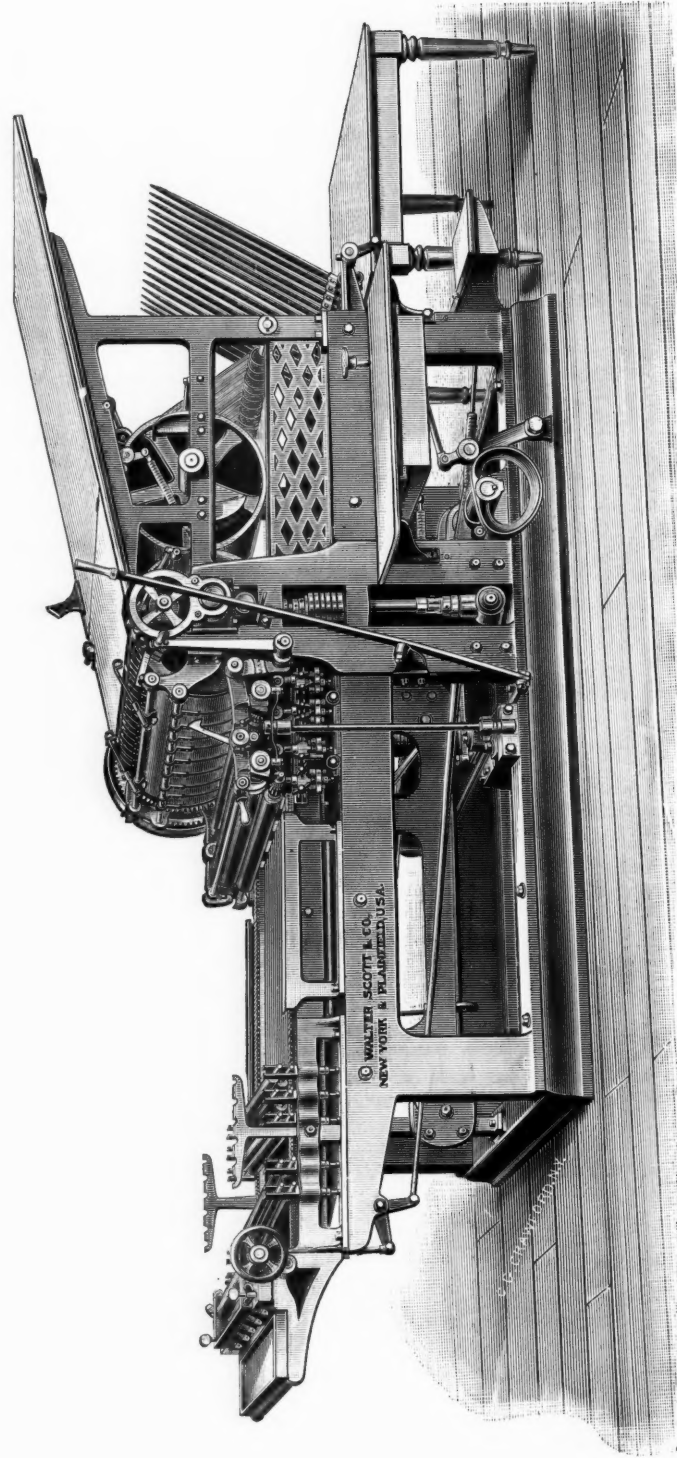
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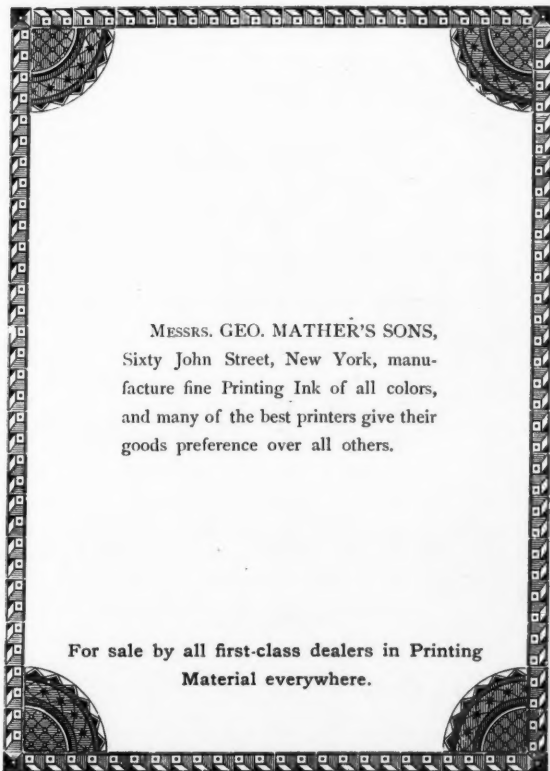
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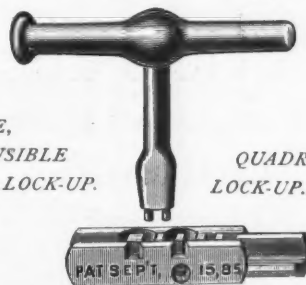
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ALL PRICES ROCK BOTTOM.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

— IN —

**PAPER**

Cardboard and Envelopes,

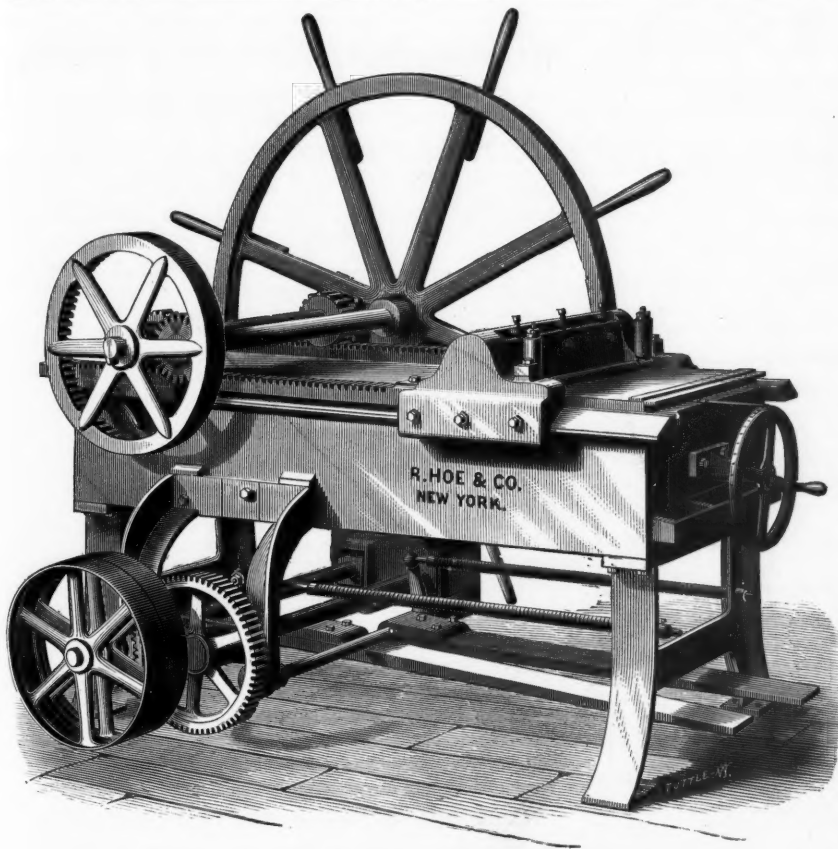
WAREHOUSE:

43, 45, 47 and 49 Federal Street,

Correspondence Solicited.

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R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

Inclined

Plane

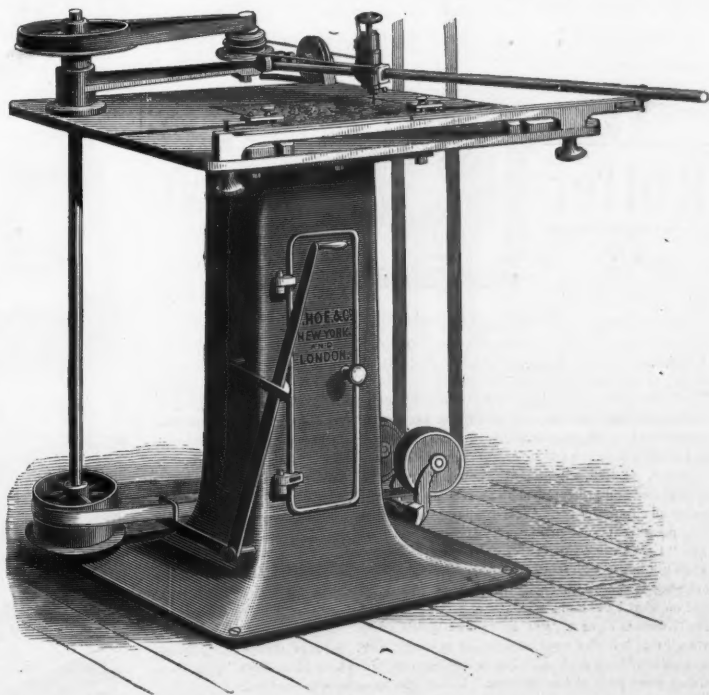
Shaving

Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.  
Routing  
Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO,

TUDOR ST., LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

# Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

*Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Sun, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Sioux City Printing Company, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Bloomington Pantagraph, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Dubuque Telegraph, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Omaha Bee, Omaha Herald, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.*

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTEREST, YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESSES AND HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

### DECEPTION WILL NOT WIN.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.  
GENTS—The present dress of the *Mail* costs us \$2,904.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost \$2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries \$85.71.  
Very truly yours,  
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY (per C. A. Snowden).

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.  
DEAR SIRS—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on the *Daily News*, all of which is your manufacture excepting about three hundred pounds.  
Very truly yours,  
VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

In view of the evidence contained in above letters we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Type Founding Company in including the *Chicago Daily News* and *Chicago Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

### POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

Inferior to None in the Market!



Price, 35c. per Pound.

IT is not economical to use "cheap" Roller Composition. A trial will convince any printer that the reliable "ELM CITY" is equal to the best in the market. The best is the cheapest in the end. The "ELM CITY" has all the desirable qualities which pressman like, and which are necessary to produce fine work in the best manner, or low-priced work without any undue loss of valuable time. It is very durable and made adapted to winter or summer use as may be desired. The very best of materials are used, and under the charge of an experienced man, a first-class article is produced and presented to the trade with confidence in its reliability and success under all circumstances. With proper care, such as all good articles need, it will long preserve its suction, elasticity and excellent working qualities. It can be recast. The "ELM CITY" COMPOSITION is guaranteed to retain its good working qualities when not in use; consequently there is no risk of loss in keeping it on hand. When ordering Composition or Rollers, please be careful to state for what kind of work, and on what build and size of press it is to be used; and also give the diameter of the Rollers to be cast. Put up in five pound cakes. Give it a trial and be convinced that it is the most economical in every way. Rollers always ready for use and no trouble in working. For re-casting use "Elm City Fluid Gum" (see directions), same price as Composition. Rollers cast to order when desired.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

## The National Championship Typesetting Tournament.

Barnes takes first prize, McCann second, and Levy third.  
Hudson loses his place in the class.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the *New York World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, McCANN, of the *New York Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101 3/4 ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225 1/2; McCann, 37,805 1/2; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,013 1/2; Monheimer, 33,346 1/4; Creevy, 33,273 1/2; DeJarnett, 31,362 1/4. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, *New York World*.  
JOSEPH W. McCANN, *New York Herald*.  
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal*.  
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail*.  
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean*.  
LEO MONHEIMER, *Daily News*.  
CLINTON W. DeJARNETT, *Tribune*.

## BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

### POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

#### SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2 1/2 by 6 inches, - - \$2.50.  
Price, for light work, 2 1/2 inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Halling, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

#### ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, \$10.00  
" 10,000, 8.00

#### ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.



It is so made that a full sheet of card board may be cut on it with little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, \$10.00.

Send for description of these and all our other goods.

Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

# THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.  
Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,  
2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well known firms:

- WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
- GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
- L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.
- J. G. MENGEL & Co., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
- ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
- E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
- DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
- ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1886.

### OUR EASTERN OFFICE.

THE Inland Printer Company have established a permanent branch office in the East, at 50 Tribune building, New York City, in charge of Mr. Chas. W. Cox, and we cordially invite all customers and friends not to pass New York without giving him a call. Mr. Cox will keep his office open until 9 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, for the purpose of receiving calls, and becoming acquainted with the working members of the craft. He will keep on hand a supply of current and back numbers for retail sales, and his energies will be specially devoted to promoting the interests of the employer, the workman and THE INLAND PRINTER. Boys, call and have a chat with him. He is a worthy gentleman, and will make you welcome.

### IS A COPYRIGHT LAW DESIRABLE?

BELIEVING that it is an unworthy project which cannot afford the light of intelligent investigation, we herewith present in full copies of the bills recently introduced into the United States Senate to establish an international copyright law, together with a synopsis of the arguments advanced by their advocates and opponents, so that our readers may have an opportunity of forming their own conclusions as to their justice or merits. Senator Hawley's bill, as originally introduced, reads as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the citizens of foreign states and countries of which the laws, treaties, or conventions confer, or shall hereafter confer, upon citizens of the United States rights of copyright equal to those accorded to their own citizens, shall have in the United States rights of copyright equal to these enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not apply to any book or other subject of copyright published before the date hereof.

SEC. 3. That the laws now in force in regard to copyright shall be applicable to the copyright hereby created, except so far as the said laws are hereinafter amended or repealed.

SEC. 4. That section forty-nine hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed; section forty-nine hundred and fifty-four is amended by striking out the words "and a citizen of the United States or resident therein;" section forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven is amended by striking out the words "if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein."

SEC. 5. That the proclamation of the president of the United States, that such equality of rights exists in any country, shall be conclusive proof of such equality.

It is proper to state, however, that at a recent hearing of the American Copyright League, of which Mr. James Russell Lowell is chairman, before the senate committee on patents, Senator Hawley, its author, declared that a more thorough examination of the subject had led him to the conclusion that it should contain a provision requiring that foreign works copyrighted in the United States should be printed and manufactured in this country for the American markets.

Senator Chace's bill, which emphatically *prohibits* the importation of any book, printed musical composition, or photograph, so copyrighted, into the United States, reads:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in section forty-nine hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes the words "citizen of the United States or resident therein, who shall be," shall be stricken out. The last sentence in the same section shall be stricken out, and in lieu thereof shall be inserted: "Authors or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States."

That in section forty-nine hundred and fifty-four the words "and a citizen of the United States or resident therein," shall be stricken out.

That in section forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven the words "if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein," shall be stricken out.

That section forty-nine hundred and seventy-one be, and it is hereby, repealed.

That in sections forty-nine hundred and sixty-four and forty-nine hundred and sixty-five the words "publish or import" shall read "or publish."



SEC. 2. That at the end of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six the following clause be inserted :

*"Provided, That if the author, designer, or composer of the article for which a copyright is applied for be not a citizen of the United States or resident therein, then such copyright shall be recorded, as above, in the office of the librarian of congress, not more than fifteen days subsequent to its publication in the country of its origin; and in case of a book, printed musical composition, or photograph, two copies of the best American edition of the same shall be deposited with the librarian of congress, within the term of three months after the date of recording such copyright; in default whereof, such copyright shall be held void and of no effect; and in case the American manufacturer of any book, printed musical composition, or photograph of foreign authorship shall, after publishing and vending the same, abandon the publication thereof, then the copyright of the same shall be held void and of no effect; and after the recording of any copyright as above, during the existence of such copyright the importation of any object so copyrighted into the United States shall be, and it is hereby, prohibited; and all officers of customs and postmasters are hereby required to seize and detain all copies of such copyrighted articles as shall be entered at the custom houses or transmitted to the mails of the United States; but in the case of books in foreign languages of which translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translations of the same, and the importation of the books in the original shall be permitted, unless the original shall also be copyrighted and an American edition thereof shall be issued within three months after the date of entry of copyright."*

SEC. 3. That at the end of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-eight the following clause be inserted :

*"Provided, That the charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, shall be one dollar, to be paid, as above, into the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles to be printed by the secretary of the treasury, at intervals of not more than a week, for distribution to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all postoffices receiving foreign mails; and such lists shall likewise contain the title or description of all articles on which copyright shall have expired or become void under the proviso of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six; and it is hereby made the duty of the librarian of congress to furnish to the secretary of the treasury the material for the publication of such weekly lists, for which service he shall receive an addition of one thousand dollars per annum to his present salary; and such weekly lists, as they are issued, shall be furnished to all parties desiring them, at a sum not exceeding five dollars per annum; and the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster-general are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States of all articles copyrighted under this act."*

SEC. 4. That for the purposes of this act, each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately, and each number of a periodical, shall be considered an independent publication, subject to the form of copyrighting as above; and the alterations, revisions and additions made to books by foreign authors, heretofore published, of which new editions shall appear subsequently to the going into effect of this act, shall be held and deemed capable of being copyrighted as above.

SEC. 5. That this act shall go into effect on the — day of —, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

The advocates and opponents of the measure may thus be classified: (1) Those who are in favor of the passage of the Hawley bill, as originally presented; (2) those who favor the Chace bill, with its prohibitive clauses, and (3) those who are opposed to a copyright bill under any circumstances. Let us first, then, refer to some of the arguments advanced by those who favor the passage of the

Simon-pure Hawley bill, and in doing so we propose to let them express their own ideas in their own way, without indorsement or interpolation.

1. It is claimed that it is based on abstract justice; and a recognition of the principle that the brain worker has as much right to be protected as the hand worker, for while there is no property in an idea there is property in the fashion given to an idea. The constitution has already recognized this fact in conferring the power to grant patents. The Bell telephone, for example, presents a precisely similar case to that of books, for patents are nothing but ideas furnished in a certain way; and that the publisher who appropriates the production of an author without recompense, is little, if any better, than a pirate or highwayman. Also, that the argument used in certain quarters that their competitors in Great Britain work for less wages than they want to receive, or seem to think they ought to receive, is a somewhat inconsistent argument, because the American author is the only laborer in America who is brought into direct competition with people who are paid absolutely nothing.

2. It is reciprocal in character, in that it grants to the British author and publisher exactly the same privileges conferred on the American author and publisher; and this reciprocity on the part of Great Britain is guaranteed by a law already adopted there, which stipulates that when any nation grants protection to British subjects, the subjects of that nation shall have the same rights in England that English subjects possess. Further, that as the natural tendency of trade is to seek the largest market, and adapt itself to that market, that the weight of the book trade would be eventually transferred to this country by the passage of such a law.

3. The *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent cash now secured by our tariff regulation, together with the additional 15 per cent incurred by package, freight and contingent expenses (making a total of 40 per cent which the British importer would be compelled to meet, in order to avail himself of the American market), would afford ample protection to the American mechanic and manufacturer against the cheap labor of their European rivals; and as the United States is destined to furnish the major portion of the books published in the near future, and can even now successfully compete with Great Britain in the markets of the world, she has absolutely nothing to fear from any competitor.

4. It is prospective, not retroactive, in its character: one of its provisions expressly stipulating that "this act shall not apply to any book or other subject of copyright published before the date hereof," and as such law cannot possibly affect the price of the works of standard authors already in print, the Greek and Latin classics, the literatures of Italy, Spain, France and Germany, and the whole of English literature of the past—its array of poets, historians, essayists and novelists—would be as accessible in cheap editions then as now. Neither would the price of American books already published, nor the prices of our school books or text books be affected in the slightest degree; so that we should be able to educate our children



and fill our bookshelves at no additional cost whatever, as the books worth reading embraced in these several classes include nine-tenths of what may be styled standard literature. In the main, it would only affect the price of English novels, and even these could not become much dearer, as they would have to be published in competition with all the great novels of the past, on which there is no copyright, and with the increasing novels of the brilliant American schools, which have sold as cheaply as fifty cents.

Want of space forbids the further consideration of this subject in the present issue. In our next we shall look at the question from an American manufacturer's and workman's standpoint.

#### THE REAL CULPRIT.

BEFORE us lies an illustrated catalogue of a New England amateur printers' furnishing establishment which has probably done as much to demoralize legitimate trade and furnish as big a crop of botches as any house in America. The inducements held out are not only specious, but in many instances absolutely false, as the following extracts, culled from its pages, abundantly prove:

#### BOYS AND YOUNG MEN!

Or young Ladies! Nothing in the world will give you so much pleasure, real enjoyment, and earn many a dollar at the same time as a printing press. On the last page of this book read what others HAVE done; YOU can do as well—perhaps better. What else gives you fun and pocket money both? Any boy can do all his father's printing, and very nicely too, after a little experience. PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all having care of young people, should aid and encourage their proteges in amateur printing, for it gives them a SAFE, BENEFICIAL amusement; they improve in reading, spelling, punctuation, grammar; they love the fun and get a good idea of business from the work. And they do not tire of it, because of its never-ending novelty and variety.

#### DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

It pays. Think of it a moment! Whatever your occupation, you can do most of the printing you need at QUARTER printers' prices. The lively competition in EVERYTHING nowadays, compels ALL to use printers' ink freely, or else a more wide-awake rival draws the business. But newspaper advertisements cost high and reach only part of the people, and the printers charge a round price for circulars, etc. But have your own press at hand and a card, circular, hand bill, or the like, can be turned off at any time, at TRIFLING COST. The best known names of this country are those which keep themselves before the public by print. It is pleasant relaxation to do the work, and we with EVERYBODY would read the PROOFS on the last page of this Catalogue.

"It pays," quoth this genius, "to become an amateur printer." No, sir; it does *not* pay. It does *not* pay anybody to debauch public taste, take the bread out of the mouths of honest, qualified workmen, and injure legitimate trade. It does *not* pay to help swell the flood of botches with which the country is already cursed, or encourage boys to make a nuisance of themselves, even if by so doing an unprincipled humbug is enabled to dispose of some worn out or discarded stock of material; and the man who advises to the contrary, shows a moral turpitude which proves that he is unworthy to be recognized either as parent or teacher. Tradesmen who make a habit of doing their own printing under the conditions advocated above, have no reason to complain if they are

paid back in their own coin, and the patronage of their customers is transferred to firms which do business on business principles.

But here is another precious *morceau*, which will, no doubt, be news to all of our readers:

IT IS A MISTAKE if any one imagines it is a long job to learn type setting and to do *good printing*. Any one of ordinary intelligence can, by the aid of the very excellent, concise instructions we send, learn the first principles *very quickly*, and then, "practice makes perfect." With hardly an exception buyers take hold instantly, and have a very presentable job done in a few hours after receiving their Press.

Think of this, ye numbskulls, who have devoted the best years of your lives to master the details of your trade, and yet realize from day to day you can learn something you never knew before, that you have been laboring under a fatal mistake. What were you thinking about when you *wasted* (?) four or five years in learning the business, when, according to this Solon, you could have turned out a very "respectable job" *a few hours after you had entered the printing-office!* remembering at the same time the important fact that the term of apprenticeship is decided by the employé, not by the employer. Is there an intelligent man in the United States who believes any such rubbish? Is there an employer, foreman or journeyman, who values his reputation, who will affix his signature to such a statement? *Not one;* and nobody knows this fact better than the party holding out such false inducements. On the contrary, we will guarantee that nineteen out of every twenty of these so-called self-instructed amateurs would be kicked out of any printing establishment claiming to do good work, for incompetency, even as an apprentice! Their handiwork, instead of being "respectable," reminds us of the effort of the amateur artist, which, visited by a wag in his absence, placed beneath it: "This is a hoss." Indignant at such intrusion, the amateur corrected the mistake as follows: "This is neither a hoss nor a muel, it is a jackass."

Boys, take our advice. If you have determined to be a printer, determine to be a *good one;* learn the business in its entirety, under the guidance of a careful and competent foreman, and you will, in after years, respect yourselves and command the respect of your associates. If you have not so determined, get your fun and pocket money in a more honorable manner than filching it from those who depend on an honest day's wages for an honest day's work.

#### A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.

CRIMINATION and recrimination is, or at least should be, an unpleasant and unwelcome task, as it is certainly more agreeable to commend than condemn. And yet there are times when the truth should be made known and pernicious practices opposed, no matter who may be affected thereby. It has recently been brought to our attention, from what we deem an entirely reliable source, that a number of ink manufacturers, or their representatives, instead of depending on the intrinsic merits of their wares, and letting every tub stand on its own bottom, secure their introduction and continued use by the payment of heavy commissions to the subordinates in the pressrooms.

This, we insist, is subversive of the rules which should govern honest and honorable business men; is, in short, a species of blackmailing, and an injustice alike to the manufacturer and the party supplied. If these commissions, *alias* subsidies, are paid, as charged, they are certainly paid for a purpose, and a *quid pro quo* is expected. Patronage is thus virtually secured by dishonesty, and this is the true name to give it, as the purchaser is the victim, either in the price or quality of the material furnished. Opinions secured under such circumstances are misleading, and are not worth the paper on which they are written. "A fair field and no favor" is the true motto, and if any advantage is to be given, let it go to the consumer instead of to the pockets of those who are ready to give a "certificate of character" to the "highest bidder." We repeat, this system is a pernicious one, and the sooner it is abolished the better for all concerned.

#### GIVE US GOOD PLAIN WORK.

AS most of the work executed in a large majority of printing-offices is of such a character that the services of the artist, as this term is generally understood, is entirely unnecessary, it is far more desirable from a practical workman's standpoint to be able to expeditiously turn out a neat, unpretentious job, which, while giving satisfaction to the customer, reflects credit on the office, than to have the reputation of being able to produce something grotesque, the cost of which is disproportionate to the results obtained. One great trouble, even with a number of skilled printers is, that they are not willing to let well enough alone. They seem to forget that a good, plain job is much more attractive and meritorious than a pretentious one, indifferently executed. There is too much straining after effect; too much desire manifested to do something beyond their capacity, and here they show their weakness. The man who deliberately goes, or attempts to go beyond his depth, is a fool. While it should be the laudable ambition of every printer to be recognized as a good workman, it does not necessarily follow that the standard of excellence to be attained should consist in an ability to produce the fantastic with some one who may possess a special gift in that direction. A compositor, for example, can prove himself as big a botch, or sloven, while setting a brief or casting up a table, as in preparing a diploma in colors. A well-proportioned, well-justified, unpretentious title page pays a greater compliment to the efficiency of the workman than a disproportioned, out of place and poorly executed attempt at the elaborate does, and this important fact seems to be forgotten half the time. Many of the ornamental efforts put forth remind us of the Polynesian savage, who thinks his appearance is improved by the insertion of a shell in his lip or a ring in his nose. If, instead of attempting the impracticable, men, and boys too, would make the best of what they have and use it to advantage, the results would surprise them. We have frequently heard good compositors grumble because they did not have the material desired to finish a job as designed, when a little investigation would have demonstrated that fact when they commenced it, and we have seen other

workmen with far fewer facilities, quietly turn out a better job without a word of complaint, so that in this case as in many others, it is not the possession, but the proper use of the means placed within our power which achieves successful results.

A great deal of the gingerbread, filagree work turned out under the guise of artistic printing, while valuable as showing what patience and effort can accomplish, is practically worthless from a dollar and cent standpoint, because it is unprofitable, and also because it is frequently out of character to the nature of the work for which it is used. Here and there a compositor may be found whose services in this direction belong to the phenomenal, but as a rule when purely ornamental work is demanded, the engraver or lithographer can discount all other efforts, especially when we take into consideration the vast improvements recently made in these branches of industry. We repeat then that it is a fallacy to insist that the ability of a good printer is only evinced in the execution of grotesque designs or ill-proportioned or even well-proportioned curves, instead of by a thorough, practical knowledge of all branches of the business, and in being able to expeditiously produce a symmetric, well justified job, no matter what its character, agreeable in its general effects, satisfactory to the average customer, and profitable to the average employer.

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

FROM the annual report of the public printer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, we glean the following interesting facts: The cost of paper of various grades for use of the office is between \$300,000 and \$400,000 per annum. The estimate of expenses for year ending June 30, 1886, amounted to \$2,676,107.62. The number of employes June 30, 1885, was 2,255, of which, in round numbers, 800 were females, and 1,500 males, and the average pay roll amounted to \$5,700 a day. A special appropriation of \$90,000 is recommended for the purpose of granting the employes of the office fifteen days' leave of absence annually, with pay, and an earnest appeal made therefor. In support of this proposition, Mr. Rounds says:

This recommendation is made in lieu of any proposed legislation for leave on account of sickness, as it is believed that furloughs granted on that account might result in much abuse of the privilege. Under all the circumstances, in my judgment, fifteen days' annual leave will be more satisfactory. This will be but one-half the time allowed in the various executive departments, and I hope this recommendation, so often urged, will be regarded as reasonable, and result in favorable action.

During the first and second sessions of the forty-eighth congress there were printed for the United States senate 1,705 bills and joint resolutions; 113 executive documents; 84 miscellaneous documents; 758 reports of committees; 16 miscellaneous and 32 confidential documents. For the house during the same period were printed 1,357 bills and joint resolutions; 274 executive documents; 58 miscellaneous documents; 663 reports of committees, and 24 resolutions. More confidential work was done during the year than at any previous time within the history of the office, and there was not a complaint of premature

publication. The report also states that experience shows that it is not as a rule for the best interests of the government to award the work of lithographing and engraving to the lowest bidder, as to give such to firms without sufficient plant invariably results in delay and inferior work. Nor is the system of contracting with the lowest bidder for paper the best method for obtaining such supplies, as bids are submitted much lower than the cost of production, and as a result, inferior paper is furnished. In conclusion, a graceful acknowledgment is paid to the efficiency of the subordinates, and the skill and devotion of the workmen employed. Altogether, the report is a very interesting document.

#### A WORD WITH THE SECRETARIES.

NEARLY two years ago we introduced a special feature in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER which we then believed, and still believe, could be made beneficial alike to employer and employé, namely, the publication of a detailed statement of the prices paid to journeymen printers under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union; also the state of trade, outlook, etc.; and in order to make these reports *reliable*, selected the secretaries of the unions as the mediums of communication. Our object in doing so was twofold—first, to show our interest in the welfare of the craft, and second, to prevent, as far as possible, an influx of labor in localities already fully supplied. It was the first effort made, as far as we know, by a technical journal to show its sympathy in a practical manner with the workmen of the craft, and as *no expense* was attached to the imparting and furnishing of such information by the secretaries, we had a right to expect a prompt and generous response. The spasmodic manner in which these replies have been received has not been satisfactory, and as we do not propose to coax, as we shall certainly not attempt to drive, the continuance of the publication of these reports lies in future in your own hands. If they are discontinued, you have only your own apathy to thank for the results. A word to the wise is sufficient.

#### OUR SPECIMEN PAGES.

WE direct the special attention of the trade to the many new and beautiful designs published in our specimen pages in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. It may be proper here to state that we have recently concluded arrangements with the leading type-founders in the United States, by which their latest productions will appear monthly in our pages, and employers who desire to keep up with the times would do well to make a note of this fact.

A CONGRESS of French and Algerian printers was held recently in Paris. It was resolved that men traveling in search of work should be allowed five centimes (one cent) for every kilometre (two thirds of a mile) on the tramp. Every one out on a strike also is to receive four francs (about eighty cents) per day. The admission of women as members was again decided adversely. The number of members at the end of June, 1885, was 6,117, of whom 2,915 were in Paris, 2,619 of them being compositors.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### HOW TO CONDUCT A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

WITH the very first issue, remember that the long-desired opportunity has come to get even with those who have offered at sometime real or fancied insults. Never mind who it is or what his position in the community. Mean things can be said about anyone. Rake him fore and aft. True, the paper will lose substantial friends, but, especially if the object of wrath is a man of high standing, every "bum" and "deadbeat" in the town will chuckle and commend the "plucky" editor, and their commendation is surely preferable to any other. It is probable, too, that this course will kill the paper prematurely, but never mind! better a "short life and a spicy one," than years of slow-going prosperity.

2. If there are competitors in the town, be careful to make bitter enemies of them at once. They ought to have had the politeness to close up their business when the new paper was started, and their failure so to do, plainly shows them to be no gentlemen and unworthy honorable treatment. Then, too, they might desire a favor, and it would never do to grant such a preposterous thing. No help will ever be needed from them; so snub them! If assistance ever should be needed, why just shine up your gall a little and ask it. Ten chances to one they will kindly overlook the past and grant the request; but don't let that put you under any obligations for the future. All this stuff about being mutually helpful is the veriest bosh!

3. Be careful not to let employé's ideas about wages get too high. Much nonsense is talked about paying for labor what it is worth—everybody knows if a fifteen-dollar man can be gotten for ten dollars, that is all he is worth. It will sometimes be difficult to get labor at half its value, but the judicious use of promises and pledges will fix it usually. Of course, dishonest promises and broken pledges are followed by loss of credit, loss of standing, loss of business honesty, and leads to more glaring faults, which in the end may ruin the business by blasting your good name, but no matter. There is nothing to be gained by maintaining a cordial friendliness with the employés that is worth the money it costs—get all the work possible for the least money, and trust to luck to escape the unpleasant consequences. This talk about the employer being responsible for the welfare of his employés is all very fine, but absurdly visionary and nonsensical.

4. Beware of the foolish practice of sticking to a regular scale of advertising rates. If one man is charged double what another pays, whose business is it? Editors are not obliged to deal fairly with customers. If the discrepancy in rates is discovered, it will be easy to lie out of it. Be especially kind to foreign advertisers—give them all the best positions, at one-quarter rates, and then take "truck" or "due bills" for pay; but do not for an instant tolerate any suggestion to give a local dealer any accommodation. If a traveling quack comes along and asks for an "ad" at half-price, by all means let him have it; if a peripatetic deadbeat bankrupt stock opens up for a few



days to take the cream of the town trade, give it every encouragement with lowest possible rates and quarts of free puffs. They will laugh at the editor for giving them such an advantage over regular dealers who trade with him the year around, but no matter! It is the editor's duty to assist quacks and deadbeats to delude his patrons and ruin the business of his town.

5. Never be tempted to tell the truth about circulation. After the first issue claim "the largest circulation in the county." If pushed for figures, remember that handy little word "about." "About 2,000" sounds big, and if it isn't really over 600, the "about" eases the tender editorial conscience wonderfully, and leaves a loophole for escape, if necessary. Blow and bluster and brag, but don't show up! This course will excite the suspicion of customers and lead them to distrust all the publisher's statements, but what of it? editors are not supposed to tell the truth, anyhow, and might as well have the game as the name.

6. Certainly it is unnecessary to call attention to the absurdity of the practice of requiring subscriptions to be paid in advance. Why, such a course would cut the list down! To be sure, those cut off for this cause would probably never pay anything anyhow, but better 1,500 circulation, only half of whom pay, than a paltry 800 of honest, square, cash-paying subscribers. It must be admitted that usually a good share of a country newspaper's profits are eaten up by bad accounts, but—well, your experience will be different from everyone's else. It will all come out right somehow.

7. One of the last things to consider is the appearance of the paper, if indeed it is worth any care or thought at all. Mix the matter all together, advertisements and reading, run in frequent paragraphs of display type among the news, use a dozen kinds of head letter and dashes, and slap it all in as if done by a blind man with a shovel. Never refuse to put into an advertisement the biggest wood type in the office; if a new font of fancy type come in, chuck it in regardless of appropriateness. The advertiser's demands are to be consulted without the slightest regard to the subscriber's finicky notions. Use cheap paper and ink, and waste no time in making the sheet print well—anything is good enough that can be read, and even that result isn't worth much trouble to attain. Some are absurd enough to claim that a neat, clean, bright-looking paper attracts business of all kinds, but of course experience does not justify this claim.

8. The statement is occasionally made that careful editorial work is of vital importance to the success of a local newspaper, but any man of experience knows that time spent in a thorough and spicy presentation of the local news and in writing an interesting editorial page, is wasted. In the old foggy times when exchanges were scarce, of course more writing was necessary; but why bother the brain about original matter when there is no law against taking the products of another man's brain, and passing them off as original? Anyhow, all that people care for is something to read, so dish up in the easiest way possible what little news comes to hand, then fill up with clippings or, better yet, stereotype plates. True, the only point in

which the country weekly can successfully compete with the cheap city blankets is in the matter of local news, but is it worth the trouble and brain work necessary to make a good local paper? Take it easy and trust to luck.

9. Let your motto with reference to job-printing be, "anything is good enough." Country merchants don't know a good job from a poor one. Poor composition, botch presswork, cheap paper—good enough for the country! Of course neat composition and nice work would be pleasant to have, but it is too expensive to employ the necessary quality of workmen, and buy the necessary high grade of stock and material—too expensive because unnecessary. See to it, however, that the prices are first-class though nothing else is. If the local merchants become disgusted with such work, and order their printing from the city, blow 'em up! Whine at them about "patronizing home industry," and possibly by working on their sympathies with "great quarts of bitter tears, wiped upon your sleeve," they can be induced again to use the printing which they are ashamed to send out. The "home industry" racket and the "weep" racket will lose their efficacy in a short time, but never mind!—make all the money possible now, and let the future take care of itself.

10. Follow the foregoing hints carefully, and in six months the new office will be busted higher than—well, Gilderoy's kite is no circumstance in comparison. As a last suggestion, it is recommended that when the end comes, the editor take himself up by the nape of the neck and kick himself all over the state with a card on his back marked in 120-pica black gothic, "DAMPHOOL." Yet can he console himself with the fact that he is not alone in his folly, for thousands are following the course above outlined, barely keeping their heads above water, and wondering why they are so unsuccessful in business.

#### A JAPANESE BOOKSELLER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the arts of the West which are making for themselves a new home in Japan, where they are taking the places left vacant by such picturesque objects as daimios, happy dispatch, Chinese characters, an Established Church, and much else, is that of advertising. Your true Japanese, when he does get hold of an idea, does not fail to make the most of it; there are no halting or half measures for him. It will go hard with him, too, if he does not better his instruction. A bookseller in Tokio, desiring to sell his wares, thus advertised them in the newspapers:

##### THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Prices cheap as a lottery.
2. Books elegant as a singing girl.
3. Print clear as crystal.
4. Paper tough as elephant's hide.
5. Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies.
6. Articles as plentiful as in a library.
7. Goods dispatched as expeditious as a cannon ball.
8. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife.
9. All defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men.
10. The other advantages we offer are too many for language to express.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*



AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

## CHICAGO SCRIPT.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1894.

Card Font, 6A, 16a, \$4.70

GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

Job Font, 12A, 48a, \$10.20

Gracefulness and Beauty in the execution of Job Printing  
Attained by a judicious Use of the  
Novelties Introduced by us, of which This Series of "Chicago Script"  
Is one of the most attractive! 1234567890

Card Font, 4A, 12a, \$4.70

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

Job Font, 8A, 36a, \$11.75

For Artistic Designs in Spring Dresses  
Ladies should visit the extensive Establishment of  
Dams Nature. 1234567890

Card Font, 3A, 8a, \$6.00

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

Job Font, 5A, 26a, \$15.30

Argentine National Bank  
Pay to Jeremiah Grabitall the sum  
\$1,286,743.95

Address all Orders for "Chicago Script" to

Mardex, Lusk & Co.

139 & 141 Monroe Street,

Chicago, Ill.

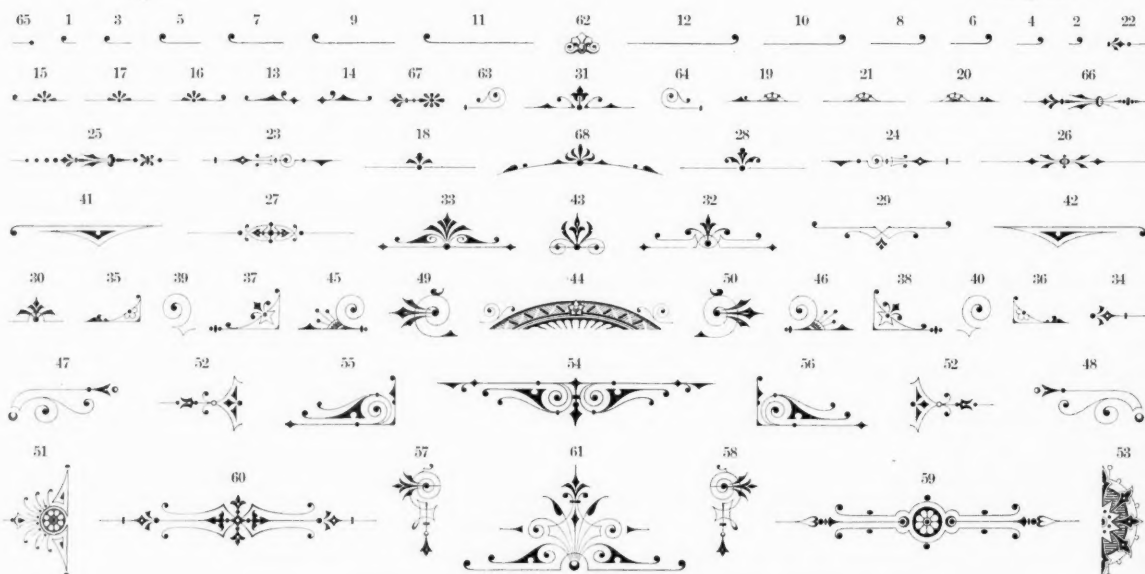
SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES.

Cast by THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, 201 Vine Street, Cincinnati.



PATENT PENDING.

Price per Font, \$6.50.



••• DIDOT + SERIES. •••

16 A.	PICA DIDOT No. 3.	\$2.00
LATEST + AMERICAN + INVENTION + 23		
12 A.	PICA DIDOT No. 1.	\$2.00
GOVERNMENT + BUILDING + 5		
10 A.	THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT No. 1.	\$2.75
MARINE + BANK + 3		
8 A.	TWO-LINE PICA DIDOT.	\$3.00
MONUMENT + 5		

12 A.	PICA DIDOT No. 2.	\$2.00
SPRING + FASHION + MAGAZINE + 7		
10 A.	THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT No. 3.	\$2.25
IMPORTANT NOTICE 9		
10 A.	THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT No. 2.	\$2.50
FOREST + HOMES + 8		
6 A.	FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT No. 2.	\$3.50
GENERAL + 6		

6 A.	FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT No. 1.	\$4.25
NONPAREIL + JOBBER		

All sizes of this Series are cast so as to line perfectly with each other.

**BILL OF FARE**

<b>BODIES.</b>	<b>FACES.</b>
Nonpareil.	Romics.
Minion.	Wide Black.
Brevier.	Didots.
Long Primer	Pen Text.

— **NOVELTIES** —

Charms.	Borders.	Corners.
Flourishes.	Ornaments.	

CAST BY THE  
**Cincin'ti Type F'dry**

NEW DESIGNS  
IN  
BORDERS,  
**ORNAMENTS,**  
RULES  
AND  
**+ TYPES +**

**SPECIALTIES**

FIRST-CLASS

**DRUM CYLINDERS,**

— IMPROVED —

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UNIVERSAL

**RULE SHAPER,**

— PATENT —

**LEAD CUTTER**

H. BARTH, PRES. WM. P. HUNT, TREAS.

**THE CINCINNATI**

**TYPE FOUNDRY,**

OFFICE, 201 VINE STREET.

PRINTING MACHINERY. CASES AND CABINETS.

**CHARACTERISTIC**

**SPARKLING**  **EFFECTIVE**

**PERFECT SELF-JUSTIFICATION**



SUPERIOR  SPECIMEN.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

18 A

TWO LINE NONPAREIL SUPERIOR. [12 Points]

\$1 75

THIS WORLD WITH ALL ITS BEAUTY, ITS SUNSHINE AND ITS SHOWERS, WAS  
MADE FOR HIGHEST DUTY, AND NOT FOR IDLE HOURS; EACH LEAFLET HAS ITS MISSION, EACH  
2345 BLADE OF GRASS ITS PLACE 6789

12 A

THREE LINE NONPAREIL SUPERIOR. [18 Points]

\$2 10

THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF TWELVE INCHES OF SOLID  
MATTER SET IN THIRTEEN EMS PICA MEASURE IS SIX AND THREE  
2345 QUARTER POUNDS 6789

10 A

FOUR LINE NONPAREIL SUPERIOR. [24 Points]

\$2 60

THE HAUGHTY YOUTH WILL NEVER  
SPEAK THE TRUTH UNLESS HE FINDS IT PAYS  
45 TOMBSTONE AVENUE 68

6 A

SIX LINE NONPAREIL SUPERIOR. [36 Points]

\$3 05

THE HOUR OF BLISS IS DEAD  
AND GONE IN SILENT SADNESS THEY  
23 LIVE ALONE 68

UMBRA  SERIES.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

8 A

THREE LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [18 Points]

82 55

**PRINTERS' FAVORITE**  
**THE GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY**  
**2345 CHICAGO ILLINOIS 6789**

6 A

FOUR LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [24 Points]

83 25

**SALT LAKE CITY**  
**ENGLISH OPERA COMPANIES**  
**43 SHERMAN HOUSE 58**

4 A

SIX LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [36 Points]

84 95

**CHICAGOANS**  
**ELEGANT GARDENS**  
**43 FLOWERS 75**

## ART · GOTHIC



SPECIMENS.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY

5a 3A

72-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Twelve-line Nonpareil.)

\$10.00

Ninety Abstract Books

5a 4A

60-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Ten-Line Nonpareil.)

\$9.20

Recorder of Property

5a 4A

48-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Eight-line Nonpareil.)

\$6.50

Explains Theoretical Science  
Modern Philosophy

8a 6A

36-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Six-line Nonpareil.)

\$5.00

Political Schemers      Secret Assemblies  
Absolutely Corrupt Methods 80

10a 8A

24-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Four-line Nonpareil.)

\$4.00

Transitory Geometrical Colored Forms Portrayed  
Revolutions of a Kaleidoscope 462

16a 12A

18-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Three-line Nonp.)

\$3.00

Romantic Experiences of Travelers  
Extraordinary Incidents 369

20a 14A

12-POINT ART GOTHIC. (Two-line Nonp.)

\$3.00

Deepest and Strongest Streams of Learning  
Often Moving in Narrow Channels

WE ALSO CAST THE ART GOTHIC SERIES ON OUR OLD SYSTEM OF TYPE BODIES. PRICES OF FONTS ARE THE SAME IN BOTH SYSTEMS.

CAST BY THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SANIT LOUIS SERIES



NEW SHADED FACES.

ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

5a 4A

72-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Twelve-line Nonpareil.)

\$12.50

**RANKEST WOODLAND**  
**Grandeur Noted**

6a 5A

48-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Eight-line Nonpareil.)

\$7.50

**COLLECTED STATE REVENUE**  
**Heavy Taxes Reported 15**

6a 5A

36-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Six-line Nonpareil.)

\$5.00

**MEANDERING LOVERS MUCH DEVOTED**  
**Sweethearts at Sundown 24**

10a 6A

24-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Four-line Nonp.)

\$4.00

**SUMMER PICNIC JAUNTS**  
**Rustic Pleasures 48**

14a 8A

18-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Three-line Nonp.)

\$3.25

**RAVING MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS**  
**Viewing River Scenes 360**

**NEW LINING FACE**  
**UNIFORM BOTTOM LINE**

**LABOR-SAVING SYSTEM**

NOTE.—The five sizes of the St. Louis Series line with each other, and can be used in combination as Caps and Small Caps, accurate lining and justification being secured with Nonpareil Slugs and Six-to-Pica Leads—thus avoiding the use of cardboard or paper, an advantage which every practical printer will appreciate. This lining feature will be added to all new faces made by this foundry.



WEIMAR  SERIES.

940. DOUBLE ENGLISH WEIMAR, 6 a, 3 A, \$4.00.

The Old Boston Type Foundry  
Hard and Tough  
No. 104 Milk Street \$1886

946. GREAT PRIMER WEIMAR, 10 a, 5 A, \$3.25.

Grand Anniversary of the Old Thirteen Guardsmen  
Massasoit Hall, September 25  
Music by Squeak. Catering by Fish & Pate

BAYARD SERIES.

947. GREAT PRIMER BAYARD, 20 a, 6 A, \$2.75.

Grand World's Exposition at Paris. Excursions Daily by Air Ships. Passage Free  
Supplies Furnished by the Boston Type Foundry  
Continuous Telegraphic, Telephonic Communications en Route to all Countries

950. PICA BAYARD, 24 a, 8 A, \$2.50.

Discoveries, Inventions, Improvements, Everything in the Lines of Creation, Manufacture and Importation  
Transcendental Literature, Surprising Revelation of Facts, Ethereal Phenomena  
Tickets to Celestial Music by Metaphysical Choirs Given Free to Patrons of the House

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company,

SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA



6 POINTS.

NONPAREIL CULDEE.

Price, \$2.55.

→: Boreal League Autumnal Meeting:←  
Opening of Cyclone, Hurricane, and Tornado Season  
Preventive Measures Discussed  
Schemes Directing their Pathway Upward  
1234567890

Price, \$2.80.

THREE-LINE EXCELSIOR CULDEE.

9 POINTS.

→: Retirement from Business:←  
Future Home, Stone Building in Suburbs  
Necessary Change of Occupation  
1234567890

12 POINTS.

PICA CULDEE.

Price, \$3.25.

→: Broadgauge, Romanesque and Company:←  
Warerooms, 236-954 Commercial Avenue, South Merchantville  
Superior • Work, • Economy, • Promptness

CULDEE SHOWN IN COMBINATION.

Sweeping, Dusting and Scrubbing

Artistically Performed by the

**Household • Detergent • Company**

For Terms, Apply at Sign of the

**Bucket, Soapdish and Ashpan**

18 POINTS.

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL CULDEE.

Price, \$3.20.

→: Eighteen • Superb • Volumes:←  
Forty Dollars Each  
Influence of the Grindstone on Civilization

24 POINTS.

TWO-LINE PICA CULDEE.

Price, \$4.60.

→: OPPORTUNITIES:←  
Bathing Costume    Wedding Garment  
Requisites for Housekeeping

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

# THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

## BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co.**, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons**, 69 Beekman street, New York.  
**R. Hoe & Co.**, 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

- R. R. McCabe & Co.**, 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

- J. H. Bufford's Sons**, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169-171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. E. Lloyd & Co.**, 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.  
**C. B. Cottrell & Sons**, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago  
**R. Atwater & Co.**, Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.  
**R. Hoe & Co.**, 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- A. Zeese & Co.**, 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.  
**Blomgren Bros. & Co.**, 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.  
**C. Jurgens & Bro.**, 86-88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.  
**Chas. A. Drach & Co.**, corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.  
**Marder, Luse & Co.**, 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.  
**Shniedewend & Lee Co.**, 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## ENGRAVERS.

- Chase Thorn**, McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.  
**Randolph & Co.**, 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.  
**Vandercook & Co.**, State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

## FOLDING MACHINES.

- Brown Folding Machine Co.**, Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

## IMPOSING STONES.

- F. W. Redfield & Co.**, Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

## INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg**, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.  
**C. E. Robinson & Bro.**, 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.  
**Fred'k H. Levey & Co.**, 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.  
**Geo. H. Morrill & Co.**, 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.  
**Geo. Mather's Sons**, 60 John street, New York.  
**J. H. Bonnell & Co.**, 7 Spruce street, New York.

## JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co.**, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.  
**Golding & Co.**, 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.  
**Shniedewend & Lee Co.**, 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.  
**The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works**, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

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**Globe Manufacturing Co.**, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.  
**Whitlock Machine Works**, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

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- Geo. H. Taylor & Co.**, 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

## PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons**, 69 Beekman street, New York.

## PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- F. P. Elliott & Co.**, 208 Randolph street, Chicago.  
**A. G. Elliot & Co.**, 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.  
**Bradner Smith & Co.**, 119 Monroe street, Chicago.  
**Chicago Paper Co.**, 181 Monroe street, Chicago.  
**F. O. Sawyer & Co.**, 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.  
**Friend & Fox Paper Co.**, Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
**Graham Paper Co.**, 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.  
**Snider & Holmes**, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.  
**St. Louis Paper Co.**, 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)  
**W. O. Tyler Paper Co.**, 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

## PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes**, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

## PAPER STOCK.

- Follansbee, Tyler & Co.**, 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Photo-Engraving Co.**, 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

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- Bullock Printing Press Co.**, 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.  
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**R. Hoe & Co.**, 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.  
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- Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.**, 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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- L. Graham & Son**, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

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- A. J. Cox & Co.**, 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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**Marder, Luse & Co.**, 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

# THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

<p><b>SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.</b> Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.</p>	<p><b>TYPEFOUNDERS.</b> Farmer, Little &amp; Co., 63 and 65, Beckman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.</p>	<p><b>TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.</b> Vanderburgh, Wells &amp; Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.</p>
<p><b>STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.</b> M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.</p>	<p>Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago. John G. Mengel &amp; Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.</p>	<p><b>WOOD TYPE.</b> Hamilton &amp; Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.</p>
<p><b>TYPEFOUNDERS.</b> Dominion Typefounding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths &amp; Jordan Co.</p>	<p>Marder, Luse &amp; Co., 130-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco. Shniedewend &amp; Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths &amp; Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand. The Union Typefoundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.</p>	<p>The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn. Vanderburgh, Wells &amp; Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.</p>



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## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

## FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 18, 1886.  
The staff of officers elected by No. 78 last Sunday is as follows: W. G. Field, president; Jas. P. Thompson, vice-president; Jas. L. Beaman, corresponding and recording secretary; H. B. Wood, financial secretary and treasurer; Otto Friderici, sergeant-at-arms; J. L. Beaman, J. P. Thompson, A. B. Wood, executive board.  
Messrs. Brown Bros., of the *Table Talk*, have added a neat job-office to their establishment.

W. H. Earnest, late foreman of the *Spiritual Offerings*, has gone to Detroit to take the position of telegraph editor of the *Journal*.

Business is not powerfully good, but still the artists manage to get their "chew."

A movement is on foot to establish a club room for the benefit of local and tourist printers.

A neat typesetting contest occurred at the *Saturday Press* office Monday, between Ed. A. Jones and Chas. Rowell, Mr. Jones winning. The time was three hours and forty minutes, and 6,000 ems of leaded brevier were the figures. H. B. WOOD.

## FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 30, 1886.  
Business has been fair during this month, and all are happy in consequence, as March is usually very dull here.

This place supports nine job houses (seven of them exclusive), with a population of 40,000. The largest establishment is that of the Steam Printing Company, which runs thirteen presses, five of them lithographic. The fine commercial work is done by Lou. Hardman's house, which also turns out considerable show paper.

St. Joseph is now a solid union town, the "missing link" (*Evening News*) having passed into Typographical Union No. 40 on the first of the month. The scale on morning papers has been raised from 32½ cents to 35 cents.

The *Daily Herald* has just put in a new Hoe double cylinder, donned a handsome dress, and is altogether assuming metropolitan airs.

The *Sunday Visitor* and *The Journal of Commerce* (monthly) are new candidates for favor, and are taking well.

While fault-finding with the foundries is in order, I may be allowed to ask why it is that pica "type-writer" type is not made on an en body instead of being cast on an odd sized space? It seems to me that while making all the letters, points, spaces, etc., the same thickness, as they do, it would have been as easy to use an en body. This would greatly facilitate justification, and do away with the annoyance of these "foreign" type-writer spaces eternally mixing with en quads.

Yours truly, ONE NICK.

## HOW TO SET A TABLE.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 4, 1886.  
Two articles on "figure work," which have appeared in recent numbers of your journal, attracted my attention, from the fact that they both advocated methods of figure composition which are older and slower than the one in use by myself. The methods referred to are (first) the old "galley" plan, which is too slow for "nowadays," although we respect it for its age; and (second) "A. W. B.'s" idea of setting up a table from the bottom to the top, in rows, which I think he would not find practical, should he have many complicated tables to compose.

The method I use (and I suppose nearly every "table-man" in the country is familiar with it) is as follows: I first get the whole number of figures across the table (using the totals), and then determine upon the size of type to be used, according to size of page or space table is to occupy. I then set a line of quads, counting an em for every two

figures, and allowing, of course, for dollar marks and relief quads, add something to take up space to be occupied by down rules (if type is brevier, an em quad for four rules, etc.), and set my stick. Now I proceed to set up the table in the same manner as ordinary matter (straight across, from left to right), being careful to break my quads in line where the rules are to be inserted. If any words are encountered among the figures (as "not estimated," in statistic work), set your figures in that line first, on both sides of the column the words are to occupy, and put them in last; this will insure perfect justification.

The great advantage of this method is (in addition to speed) that you set the stick to the full size of the job, enabling you to set your head, or any matter preceding the figures, box headings, etc., without breaking, and when all set up, you simply take the em quads from the end of lines and put in your rules.

Of course, in some kinds of tablework, the plan has to be varied, but I have found this one to be the best for general use.

I would be pleased to hear of any new "wrinkles" my brethren may have.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. W. FASSETT.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1886.

At the present time I should pronounce the printing business here very good; indeed, it begins to look like old times again when everybody had enough to do. In regard to the other trades and industries, there has been so many successful demands for increased wages and shorter hours of work that it would take pages of THE INLAND PRINTER to enumerate them. The demand for shorter hours has generally been compromised on the nine hour basis, which the *Public Ledger* editorially approves. Editor Alex. McClure, of the *Times*, has been stirring us up lately, asking us to shake off our "swaddling clothes," etc.: the result is that we hear of syndicates for this and that, quite numerous. Among them there is talk of a great printing syndicate with overflowing capital, and a prospectus that will astonish the world. We are also to have a hotel which will be the Mecca for merchants from such villages as Chicago, and other suburban towns. A great deal of the talk about Philadelphia's slowness is simply bosh. Ever since the time I first saw the light of day in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it has been my fortune, first as a member of a clergyman's family belonging to the itinerancy, and then as a traveler on my own account, to visit many of our progressive localities, and I have yet to see anything very astonishing about any of them as compared with our own solid, substantial, liberal, hospitable, independent, domestic, Quaker city.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 met on Saturday evening, at 605 Walnut street, and elected the following officers: Frederick L. McCarthy, president; Albert M. Baker, vice-president; Charles W. Miller, recording secretary; C. H. Scout, financial secretary; William Harris, treasurer; Edward Boyson, doorkeeper; William J. Adams, Charles Gamewell, Fred. McCarthy, Geo. F. Bates, John Callahan, trustees; Charles Gamewell and C. H. Scout, delegates to the International Typographical Union. John T. McGovern and John H. Dougherty, representing the New York Pressman's Union, were present, and asked the union to organize the press-feeders of this city and give them a rating so that they will be brought under the control of the pressmen's union. Mr. Gamewell moved that the secretary be instructed to send a protest to the general secretary of the Knights of Labor, asking that body not to issue a charter to the Society of Protective Printers of Topeka, Kansas, as he stated there is a typographical union in that city, to which they are not attached; also requesting him to notify all assemblies to refuse admission to any compositor or pressman in any local association who is not a member of some union. The motion was unanimously adopted.

As noted above, it will be seen that Mr. Gamewell, the present chief organizer of pressmen, is returned as a delegate to Pittsburgh. Mr. Gamewell has certainly done a grand work, at great personal sacrifice, and I believe that when he makes his report, the International Typographical Union will be greatly impressed with the wisdom displayed at the last session, when the pressmen were granted executive

office. About the other delegate, Mr. Scout, I know I voice the sentiment of all Philadelphia pressmen when I say that he is peculiarly competent to fill the position. A good speaker, versed in all parliamentary tactics, and possessing good horse sense, he is one of whom No. 4 is justly proud.

New York Pressmen's Union now has one thousand members, and will, I believe, send three delegates to Pittsburgh. Let all the unions send their delegates this year, as in the present agitated condition of the labor world all eyes will be turned to this admittedly leading intellectual representative trade assembly. Our typographical union has its election on the 17th of April. No. 2 has reason to feel elated at victories achieved during the past year. As far as I can judge, no union in the country can point to as good a record in the way of offices reclaimed.

The *Public Ledger* (folio) celebrated its semi-centennial the other day, and presented each of its patrons with a *fac-simile* of the first number issued fifty years ago. Among the observations made in it, I see that at that time it required four lines of stage coaches, running daily between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, to transport the traveling public to and fro. How great were the necessities of that time. Then, there were four lines of coaches; now, how many? None! Another proof of the decadence of these latter days.

C. W. M.

#### FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, April 1, 1886.

About half-past four o'clock this morning the *Mail* building was discovered to be on fire. The flames enveloped the whole front of the building and shot up the tower, which was soon destroyed, and toppled over on King street. The front was occupied by the Bell Telephone Company. All the telephone wires and valuable machinery were completely burned out. The city is now without telephone service. The rear part of the building is occupied, on the top flat, by the composing department of the Mail Printing Company, and, on the fourth flat, by the Cable & Co. Lithographing Company and the *Mail* job department and pressrooms. All these were untouched by the fire, and all printers and pressmen are at work as usual. The loss to the *Mail* company is estimated at about \$20,000, and the loss of the Bell Telephone Company at \$35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been caused by telegraph and telephone wires touching. The same part of the building was damaged about the same extent on May 24, 1884.

The Grip Publishing Company has now been divided into three different companies, the Grip Company publishing the *Grip*, comic paper, and Jas. Murray & Co. carrying on the job department, and Warwick & Co. the parliamentary work.

The *Mail* composing-room is now run as a thorough union office.

At the regular meeting of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, held on Saturday evening, April 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Scott, president; Charles H. Darling, vice-president; Ed. How, treasurer; W. H. Parr, financial and corresponding secretary; Jos. T. Gilmour, recording secretary; Wm. Palen, sergeant-at-arms; John Scott, delegate to International Typographical Union; J. Armstrong, David Hastings and Chas. Miller, delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

It is rumored that the *Globe* office will, in a few days, be recognized as a union office, a committee having interviewed the manager, and the interview was favorable.

No. 91.

#### FROM SEDALIA.

To the Editor:

SEDALIA, Mo., March 21, 1886.

As Sedalia has, within the past year, gained almost a national reputation for being a "square man's town," the thought struck your correspondent that in all probability a historical review of the typographical union in this city would be read by members of the craft with considerable interest.

Typographical Union No. 206 was organized in December, 1883, and the charter was issued December 25, 1883. At the time this union was organized there were three daily newspapers here, *Democrat*, *Dispatch* and *Bazoo*, the two former morning and the latter evening.

The scale of prices adopted called for 25 cents per 1,000 for morning work; 20 cents per 1,000 for evening; 25 cents bookwork, and \$12 per week (sixty hours). The proprietors of the two morning papers very willingly signed the scale of prices, but the proprietor of the evening paper flatly refused, saying that he could run his office without the assistance of employes. He went on to say that he would never let his office be run by the union, but, however, he would not discriminate against union men. Everything moved smoothly until February 1884, when the *Dispatch* ceased publication, compelling many printers to leave town. This came near finishing the union. After this time, for nearly a year, it was extremely difficult to get enough men together to hold a meeting, and whenever a member was elected as an officer he would immediately take a notion to move to Texas. Several times it was considered advisable to return the charter, but for some cause, unknown to the writer, it was not done. This union kept going down until January, 1885, when D. Hite and Edward Hagenbuckner were discharged from the *Bazoo* for joining the union. A boycott was immediately issued, which forced the *Bazoo* to terms in just twenty-one days. After this, old 206 took a boom and has so continued. In the month of May, 1885, the printers asked for a raise in the price of composition to 30 cents per 1,000, which was granted. Now, Sedalia has two daily and two weekly papers, employing none but union men.

John D. Russell, formerly proprietor of the *Daily Democrat*, and an old time union printer, took charge of the Sedalia postoffice last week.

"Subs" were greatly in demand and at a premium last week. The scarcity was occasioned by the stopping of freight trains.

E. A. Carpenter, proprietor of the *Labor Union*, is seriously thinking of launching his paper out as a daily in the near future. The field is open and a good evening paper ought to do well.

Several resident printers are talking of emigrating to Texas as soon as the bluebirds come. They say it is entirely too cold here in the winter. Thirty degrees is pretty cold for us hot-blooded Southerners.

S. B. McI.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Editor:

SACRAMENTO, March 20, 1886.

Since the beginning of the new year business has been very lively in this city, and we hope it may continue to be so during the entire year. The office of Lewis & Johnston has been running into the "wee sma' hours of the mornin'" in order to finish work on time. H. S. Crocker & Co. report two months' work ahead. The Valley Press Printing House, formerly conducted by H. A. Weaver, has been purchased by Chas. D. Monaghan (an old Philadelphia printer, and an apprentice of Evans, printer, corner Fourth and Library streets) and the Rev. Mr. Ware, a Christian clergyman of this city, and the firm will be conducted under the name of Ware & Monaghan. We hope Charlie will do well, and that his "sack" will be well filled during his declining years.

The typographical union has made quite an increase in membership lately, and it is earnestly looked for to put crooked offices into straight condition, so that this city will be a strict union city. Quite a number of the printers of this city have gone into the Knights of Labor.

The anti-Chinese state convention, one of the greatest and largest bodies ever assembled on this coast, has been in session during the past week. It is astonishing in looking over the convention to see the number of printers and editors present. I might take up too much space to mention all their names, but among the many were C. M. Harrison, of this city; James Barry, of San Francisco, who made one of the ringing speeches, and who has always been a friend of the craft, and J. R. Winders, of San Francisco, who lately represented the San Francisco union at the international meeting in New York. The boycott of the San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin* has extended to this city, and they have begun to cry for peace. The anti-Chinese convention has unanimously declared for the boycott, and there is a talk of starting a boycott sheet in this city. But I am ashamed to say it is to be printed in an office where a man is asked, when he applies for work, "What have you been in the habit of getting on the outside?" You can see by this question, they have not learned what the scale of prices is.



The low rate of railroad fare has induced many of the coast "tourists" to leave for the East, but doubtless many of the eastern "tourists" have taken like advantage and started west.

The pressmen of this city met and organized a union on March 28. The following were elected officers: James Foster, president; Wm. S. Shields, vice-president; James Fogarty, secretary; Jno. H. Kiemann, treasurer.

Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 held its annual election on March 28, with the following result: Wm. E. Oughton, president; Jas. C. Kelly, vice-president; C. A. Dorsey, treasurer; Jno. N. Howe, secretary; Frank Curtiss, sergeant-at-arms; Geo. L. Suydam, Wm. F. Preston and Frank A. Mooney, executive committee. The union is in a good financial condition as shown by the treasurer's report, and has a rapidly increasing membership.

R. W. Lewis was recently seized with paralysis, which proved fatal; death coming painlessly, and rendering the unfortunate gentleman's last moments calm and peaceful. Deceased was a native of Connecticut, aged 57 years. He came to California in 1859, and made Sacramento his home almost uninterruptedly from that time, gaining a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1861, he published the *Evening Post*, a daily paper, in this city. For many years he filled the position of foreman at H. S. Crocker & Co's printing establishment, but in 1882 formed a partnership with A. J. Johnston, and has been engaged in business, under the firm name of Lewis & Johnston, since then.

No. 3.

#### TYPESETTING CONTEST.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, March 25, 1886.

A most enjoyable entertainment was given by Printers' Assembly 1735, K. of L., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Clinton street, on the evening of March 1.

There had been considerable talk and strife among local printers as to who was the "swiftest" man, and to give some of them a showing, and for the benefit of the K. of L. relief fund, an entertainment was arranged, and through the untiring efforts of the committees it was a great success, both financially and socially.

The more interesting part of the programme was the typesetting contest, which was called at 8:30 by B. Frank Enos, who acted as referee, and the contestants were Joseph Farquhar, of the *Morning Herald*; Fred. G. Beach, of the *Democrat and Chronicle*; Charles L. Monroe, of E. R. Andrews' office; Alfred Adrian, of the *Union*, and Joseph Norton, of the *Post-Express*. Each contestant had a judge assigned him, as follows: For Beach, Homer H. Rowell; for Farquhar, George H. Garside; for Norton, Charles Peters; for Adrian, George A. Perry; for Monroe, Eugene J. Egbert.

The cases were so arranged on the stage that the operators were in full view, and at the call of time each man dropped to his work, and for an hour nothing was heard but the "click, click," as the five contestants hustled for local honors. The type was solid brevier, 14½ ems wide, without break-lines. At the end of the hour the proof was read by each judge in turn, and then corrected. When pronounced correct the score stood as follows:

	Uncorrected.	Corrected.
Farquhar .....	2,025	1,959
Monroe .....	1,845	1,808
Beach .....	1,850	1,792
Adrian .....	1,525	1,475
Norton .....	1,375	1,230

The prizes were awarded with appropriate remarks by the referee; first, to Joseph Farquhar, a gold medal; second, Charles L. Monroe, silver-plated composing-stick and rule; third, Fred. G. Beach, nickel-plated composing-rule and stick.

This was the first public appearance of any of the contestants, and it is very probable that any of them could have done better if not subject to the gaze of a crowd, or in a second test, but it is not very likely they will get together soon again.

This was followed by a dance programme of some length, which was participated in by a large number. It was altogether a most enjoyable affair, the success of which was due to the following committees:

Reception—Hon. W. Purcell, Hon. C. E. Fitch, J. O'Connor, S. H. Lowe, John Dennis, Jr., George W. Elliott, W. H. Mathews, E. R.

Andrews, D. T. Hunt, W. F. Balkam, E. P. Willard, J. Hoekstra, H. S. Tomer, George Moss.

Arrangement—J. E. Stevens, W. E. Boulls, J. E. Dunn, W. Thompson, J. F. Wilber, L. A. Esson.

Floor—W. Thompson, Eugene Leonard, W. B. Scott, William H. Gragen, J. F. Wilber, D. Tillson. FLOUR.

#### INJUSTICE OF THE DRUMMERS' TAX.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 16, 1886.

In compliance with your request for an outline of the efforts made for the removal of the obnoxious Southern license tax imposed on commercial travellers, as "one of the boys," I take pleasure in stating what I know of the subject. Too little has already been said and done about so important a matter as placing restrictions on inter-state commerce, and, although my letter will encroach on your valuable space, it will be for a good object: the publication of an outrage perpetrated on the "knights of the gripsack," while representing Eastern commercial interests. The employment of traveling salesmen by merchants and manufacturers has long been a necessity, and there are over 150,000 of these merchant travellers now on the road, selling goods by sample, card, catalogue, etc., and bringing the dealers of every remote point in the country in direct relation with the great commercial centers of the Union. These enterprising individuals visit every city, town, village and cross roads from Calais to the Golden Gate, from Manitoba to Key West, and, at a fair estimate, sell annually between five and six billions of dollars worth of goods, and, in salaries and expenses, represent a yearly outlay of about five hundred millions of dollars. This enormous expense is a heavy burden to firms, but competition is strong, and men must be kept constantly on the road, if customers are to be retained and trade kept active.

There is, however, one needless item of expense in the schedule, and that is the so-called "drummer tax." In earlier years, a salesman from any state had the free *entrée* into any other state to sell his goods, but latterly merchants of one city or state, fearing outside competition, began to manipulate legislatures and city councils, and now, especially in the South and the Territories, there appear tax ordinances, levying a certain sum on every non-resident traveler who sells goods in these sections. Leading this list is Washington, D. C., with a tax of \$200 per year, imposed as a bar to the competition of Baltimore merchants, but extending to all comers. Virginia calls for \$75, with a fine of \$250 for violation; Florida, \$25 per year; Texas, \$35; Delaware, \$25 per year, with a penalty for violation of \$250 fine, and imprisonment of from six months to five years, at the discretion of the court; Charleston, S. C., \$10 per month; no state law in South Carolina, but tax ordinances in many of the towns; North Carolina, \$100 per year, \$250 for sewing-machine and liquor salesmen, \$250 penalty; New Orleans, \$50, but seldom enforced; Alabama, \$15.50 per year; Hartwell and Wrightsville, Georgia, \$5 per visit; Cumberland, Maryland, \$1 per day; Natchez, Mississippi, \$2.50 per day; Arizona calls for \$200 per year, with \$50 extra per quarter in Tucson, and \$10 per day in Tombstone; Nevada, from \$100 to \$200 according to line handled; Montana, \$100 per county, with additional tax of from \$10 to \$15 in the towns of the territory; San Francisco, \$25 per quarter; Deadwood, Dakota, \$25 per week. This is but a partial list, but it will give an idea of what is being done to hinder commerce between the states. A member of a large Baltimore dry goods concern stated to the Senate Committee on Commerce that the tax on the travelers of his firm amounted to several thousand dollars yearly; one firm, only, paying out annually thousands of dollars; while in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston are larger houses, sending men over the same territory and paying excessive tribute.

Until recently, the merchants and their travelers have borne the burden, but the limit was at last reached, and Congress was appealed to for redress, Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, introducing a bill to repeal such tax ordinances, and making it an indictable offense to interfere with traveling men in the prosecution of their business. This bill went to a committee, whose chairman was from a state where the tax law was enforced with all severity, and it was throttled. Congressmen Cox and Skinner then took the matter up, but they were not much more



successful. This, too, in the face of a partial decision by the Supreme Court that such laws were unconstitutional (*Ward versus the State of Maryland*), Justice Clifford deciding. This decision did not, it seems, cover all the points at issue, and between the interstices the tax men worked their wires and continued to levy tribute.

There is at present a test case before the Supreme Court, waiting decision—*Mr. Robbins versus the City of Memphis*. Mr. R. refused to pay the \$10 tax in Memphis. He was arrested; appealed the case, the courts of Tennessee going against him each time, and the matter now rests with the Supreme Court. Recently a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court (*Dowling versus the State of Michigan*) against the tax, except where it applies to home as well as visiting salesmen. When this last decision was rendered, several of the prominent journals had editorials on the subject, the *New York Tribune* a particularly raking one; exception being taken, however, to the unjust insinuations regarding the characteristics of traveling salesmen in general, made at the close of an otherwise masterly article. Already, during this session of congress, two bills have been introduced, one by Senator Platt in the senate, and the other by Congressman James, of New York. Senator Platt's bill is similar to the Brewer bill, making it an indictable offense to interfere with travelers, and seeking to grant them liberty to sell goods to whom they will. This bill, now in the hands of the Senate Committee, will need revision before it can be reported on, as it is too sweeping in its provisions and gives to the federal authorities more power than is provided in the constitution. It also gives to travelers greater liberties than the equity of the case will warrant.

Congressman James' bill, prepared under direction of the Traders' and Travelers' Union of New York, is in much better shape. It provides that travelers may sell, free of local tax, goods to dealers in all the states, territories and District of Columbia. It attaches no penalty by federal authorities; leaves that matter to the states, and protects the local merchant in his home trade, by providing that non-resident salesmen may sell to dealers only. It is in reality, only a reiteration of the constitutional provision which is in effect, that congress has power to regulate commerce between the several states. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Commerce, and, by Chairman Reagan, to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Pulitzer, of New York; Caldwell, of Tennessee; Tarsney, of Michigan; Dunham, of Illinois, and Davis, of Massachusetts.

At this stage the matter stands. A committee from the Travelers' Protective Association, of the United States, an organization consisting of over 8,000 traveling men, was before the Senate Commerce Committee on January 16, and presented their arguments in the case. The "Drummer Tax" has not been given the attention its importance demands, but there is a fair prospect now, that the business majority of the country will force it to the front and demand for it a thorough hearing. There are the interests of too many thousands of men, and too many millions of dollars at stake, to warrant the national legislature neglecting it any longer. One very inconsistent feature regarding the taxation of commercial travelers is that, in those states which proclaim most loudly for free trade, and where free trade is held to be necessary for salvation, the highest and heaviest drummer tax is imposed; advocating for free trade with foreign nations, and levying duties on goods coming from one state to another.

Being thrown in contact, in the course of my business, with many of the Southern journalists, I have broached the subject to them, and they have admitted, universally, the injustice, and by some, even the outrage, of the taxation of traveling men; but add—"Why should we complain if Northern merchants are willing to subscribe to the payment of our municipal taxes, and why should we ventilate the subject in our journals when our Northern contemporaries are so indifferent regarding the matter?" Whenever the traveling men are properly backed by their houses, and they go at the matter as though there was a big order for every man in it, and the Northern papers show up the great injustice done an able and honorable body of men, looking after the interests of the firms they represent, something will then be accomplished. The fallacy of the argument that the taxation of visiting salesmen is a means of income is shown by the fact that since Savannah removed the license tax, until recently imposed by that city, the number of

salesmen visiting that community has been quadrupled, according to the statements of the hotel men,—each traveling man leaving an average of five dollars per day for circulation in that municipality.

A petition was recently submitted to the proper authorities of Charleston, South Carolina, signed by the majority of the business men of that place, and became a dead letter; eight standing for the repeal and twelve for a continuance of the tax. I believe it is only a question of time, however, when honest, upright and industrious citizens, earning a livelihood by representing a mercantile or manufacturing concern, can travel the streets of Southern cities and towns without being subjected to the insult of having a detective or spotter touch them on the shoulder and demand what their business might be.

With best wishes to THE INLAND PRINTER and its readers, from  
A PRINTING-PRESS SALESMAN.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. B., Louisville, March 16, asks: "Will you kindly furnish me with a receipt for cleaning presses (job) besides the regular lye wash?"

*Answer.*—We consider benzine preferable to the lye wash.

A CORRESPONDENT, in Louisville, asks: What do you consider essentially necessary to the production of first-class work?

*Answer.*—Good material—type, ink, paper; good presses, good workmen and good customers.

R. B., St. Paul, asks: Please state in your next issue how celluloid stereotypes are made.

*Answer.*—They are made by placing the dried mold and the celluloid of which the stereotype is to be made, in a frame provided with a spring, which will keep the celluloid under constant pressure. The whole is then immersed in hot oil until the celluloid is sufficiently softened to be forced into the mold by the spring.

A. J., of Burlington, asks: Please tell me through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER the meaning of the terms folio, quarto, etc., as applied to the make-up of pages.

*Answer.*—The question is a very simple one to answer. A folio is a two page form; a quarto, a four page; an octavo, an eight page; a duodecimo, a twelve page; a sexto-decimo, a sixteen page; an octo-decimo, an eighteen page, etc. These technical terms are seldom used, however, beyond duodecimo.

M. NASH, of Limerick, Ireland, under date of March 16, writes: THE INLAND PRINTER is undoubtedly the best trade journal I have ever seen, but I think the second volume is incomplete without a title page and index. As I have the volume and do not wish to get it bound without an index, I shall thank you to let me know whether you will publish one or not. I hope you will.

*Answer.*—In reply to above, and for the benefit of several hundred similar inquirers all over the country, we regret to state that we cannot furnish the desired index for Volume II. It is our intention, however, to compile an index for all future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. C. B., Portage la Prairie.

*Answer.*—The following recipe for recasting rollers, though somewhat antiquated, is called to your attention: Sponge the face of the roller with hot water; scrape off the face thoroughly with a knife; take the composition off the stock and cut it up small. If the roller has been used only a short time, it may be melted about as readily as new composition; if it is older, put it in a sieve or basket, and soak it in cold water for about fifteen or twenty minutes; take it out of the water, cover with a damp cloth, and leave over night, then melt as usual. If composition is too hard, wait till it is melted and stir in a sufficient quantity of common molasses; avoid heavy, clarified syrups.

A CHICAGO correspondent, under date of March 18, writes: Will you please, to settle a dispute, give an account of the origin of the Chicago Times and the cause of its establishment?

*Answer.*—In 1853, General Wm. Duane Wilson, formerly one of the editorial writers on the Chicago Tribune, in consequence of some disagreement with the then management, established a penny evening paper called the Chicago Courant. The office was situated on the

south of the alley on Clark street, where the Sherman House now stands, and directly opposite where the *Tribune* was then published. It was edited by Burke Fisher, a protégé of Horace Greeley, a very eccentric and dissipated specimen of humanity, but who could write more common sense when intoxicated than most men can do when sober. After varying success, the paper was changed to a two-cent morning sheet, and the first Northrop press ever brought to the West was substituted for the old, worn out, wheezy machine, which, in addition to printing the *Courant*, did service for several weeklies. About this time, Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and transferred the slavery question in the territories from congress to the settlers in the territories, found himself in a dilemma—the *Democratic Press*, published by Scripps, Bross & Spears, up to this time his acknowledged mouthpiece, having refused to longer sustain him in the position assumed—negotiations with the proprietors of the *Courant* were entered into, and its purchase in the interest of Senator Douglas, secured. Such was the unpopularity of the measures it advocated, however, that all but sixty-five or seventy copies of the first edition under the new management, were returned to the office. In a few weeks thereafter, it appeared enlarged, in a new dress, under the questionable title of *The Young America*, Cook, Cameron & Patterson, publishers, the last named, a Cleveland importation, being editor. The new candidate for public favor was not as favorably received as had been anticipated, the wishy-washy character of its editorials and the rowdyish character of the name, militating against its success. After consultation, it was determined to change it to that of the *Chicago Times*, and the services of Mr. James W. Sheahan, of Washington, one of the ablest political writers of the day, were secured—the firm name being Cook, Cameron & Sheahan. Its career subsequent to this time is as well known to our correspondent as to ourselves.

#### HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the husband who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life.

Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and then compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides.—*Exchange*.

#### OLD PRINTING PAPER RE-MANUFACTURED.

By the following process a French inventor, M. Guichard, has succeeded in converting old printed paper into new printing-paper, a process that has hitherto been considered too expensive to make it worth a manufacturer's while to do so, such paper having therefore been mostly turned to account for the production of wrapping paper and other inferior descriptions. The printed paper is, first of all, torn to small pieces in a rag engine, the pieces being next well soaked in a vat filled with hot water. When nearly dissolved, the paper is passed into a soap-bath, heated from 80 to 100 degrees, Centigrade, black or green soap being added until the bath assumes the appearance of skim milk. The mash is then allowed to stand for about half an hour, after which is added ammonia dissolved in water, the proportion being about one gallon to ten gallons of the soap-bath. After this the latter will soon be converted into a dark and greasy fluid; this can be drawn off

after it has duly operated upon the paper, in order to be precipitated for future use. Boiling water is next added to the paper-mash, which, by stirring, is well washed in this, and then similarly in cold water, until the whole looks white and clean. The pulp is then drained, pressed and formed into thin cakes, which are dried in a drying stove. In cases where the ammonia solution does not prove sufficiently effective to remove the ink coloring agents, it is advisable to add to eleven gallons of soap and ammonia solution a quart of American potash which has been previously dissolved in lukewarm water.—*Exchange*.

#### HOW TO CALCULATE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in the case of enlargement of a form of ordinary 24mo. to 32mo., or in case of its reduction to a 16mo., the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between 24 and 32, or between 24 and 16, is 8, or eight twenty-fourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh one-third more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form.

When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use, and the paper desired) to square inches, making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of 24 by 38 inches, weighing 40 pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives 600 square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600, so is 40 to the answer, which is  $26\frac{1}{3}$ .

$$912 : 600 : 40$$

$$\frac{40}{1824} \times 912 = 26\frac{1}{3} \text{ lb.}$$

$$5760$$

$$5472$$

$$288, \text{ or about.}$$

—*Printing Trades Diary*.

#### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF MARCH 2, 1886.

337,218.—Printers' Galley. D. W. Whitaker, Durham, N. C.

337,331.—Stamp-Printing. H. Holt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 9, 1886.

337,725.—Printing-Surface. A. Ten Winkle, Detroit, Mich.

337,406.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Alden Type Machine Co., New York, N. Y.

337,407.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. K. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Alden Type-Machine Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 16, 1886.

337,851.—Printers' Quoin. T. S. Metcalf, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

337,853.—Printing Machines, Cushioning Apparatus for. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF MARCH 23, 1886.

338,666.—Printing Machine. Chromatic. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

538,392.—Printing Machine. Cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

338,390.—Printing Machine. Stop-Cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

338,366.—Printing Machines, Inking Apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

338,397.—Printing Machines, Sheet-Straightener for Sheet-Delivery Apparatus of. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

ISSUE OF MARCH 30, 1886.

339,076.—Composing Stick. H. Seger, New York, N. Y.

339,014.—Printing Machine. J. P. Richarz, St. Louis, Mo.

338,777.—Printers' Form Clamp. G. H. Randall, Jersey City, N. J.

**BAD MANUSCRIPT.**

Now, here's a manuscript, so called,  
 Though I could name it better;  
 A scribbled paper, torn and soiled,  
 But sent here as a letter.

It seems a truly horrid mess,  
 Each line is blurred and squinted;  
 The writer sends it to the press,  
 And wants it to be printed.

It looks as if big drops of ink  
 From finger tips had splashed it—  
 As if a hen, one can but think,  
 And not a pen, had scratched it.

Some words are broken into bits,  
 And some in strings are written;  
 Another host are dead with fits,  
 The rest are palsy smitten.

Of punctuation there is none,  
 It scorns to mark off clauses;  
 The par. and sentence run right on—  
 A snuff, it says, for pauses.

Then as to lines, they make one swear,  
 They seem out for a ramble;  
 They're here and there and everywhere,  
 In one confounded scramble.

The comp. must set this up in type—  
 Intelligence from pother—  
 He ought with it to light his pipe,  
 And save himself the bother.

—*J. Thomson, in Scottish Typo. Circular.*

**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.**

THE oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved from Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B. C., bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

A MACHINE for making stereotype matrix impressions has been patented by Mr. Friedrich Schreiner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is designed for making impressions of each line successively on soft paper, from which a stereotype cast of the impressed sheet may be taken and used for printing, while an extra copy may also be obtained at the same time on tissue or carbon paper. A type-case for use in connection with these machines has also been patented by the same inventor, and it holds the types in such a manner that as soon as they are released from the holder where used for making an impression, they are automatically drawn back into the place which they had before.

A NEW TYPE-WRITER.—Mr. A. C. Thomson, of Union street, Glasgow, Scotland, who has devoted a large amount of attention to the introduction and perfecting of type-writers, has just produced a new machine in the form of a hand printing-press, which he regards as possessing distinct advantages over any other invention at present in use. It is stated to be compact in form, standing in a space of about a foot square; the mechanism is alleged to be simple and inexpensive, so that a mere child may be taught to work it in course of a few minutes. Mr. Thomson has also patented a set of perforating types, by the use of which upon prepared paper similar to that used for the typograph, any number of copies may be rapidly thrown off.

**THE PHILADELPHIA TYPESETTING CONTEST.**

The recent typesetting contest at the Dime Museum, Philadelphia, closed with Alex. Duguid, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in the lead, with the score of 69,200 $\frac{1}{4}$  ems; Joseph McCann, of the New York *Herald*, was second in the race, and W. C. Barnes, of the New York *World*, third. The latter, seeing he had no chance, gave an exhibition in the art of typesetting, as in Chicago, with his cases reversed. He put up 2,744 ems in this manner, and on the evening of the last day set blindfolded 1,635 ems. The score of the contest in full is as follows:

Contestants.	Net Composition—Ems.	Totals to Date.
Alex. Duguid .....	6,635 $\frac{1}{4}$	69,200 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jos. McCann .....	6,338 $\frac{1}{4}$	68,907 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. C. Barnes .....	4,366 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,714 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thomas Levy .....	5,786 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,299 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peter Thiens .....	5,595 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,423 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Washington .....	5,140 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,289 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Nolan .....	4,911 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,575 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Crane .....	4,709 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,434 $\frac{1}{4}$

**OLD-TIME PRINTERS.**

Some seventy men, many of them white-headed, assembled in the club-room of the Sherman House, March 22, after 3 o'clock. They were old-time printers of Chicago, and had gathered for the purpose of perfecting an organization of a social character, which should have for its purpose the bringing together those veterans of the "art preservative of all arts," who might otherwise never have the opportunity of meeting. It was the general idea that it would be a good thing for the old printers to meet at least once a year, and have a good, social time in talking over old days, and living them, for the nonce, over again. In the temporary organization, J. S. Thompson was chosen president and A. C. Cameron secretary, and the latter read a draft of articles of organization which had been drawn up, which gave the name of the Old-Time Printers' Association to the society, provided for quarterly meetings, and opened the doors to all printers, pressmen, and others of a typographical turn, both employers and employés, who had been in Chicago twenty-five years or longer.

Mr. Cameron said that invitations had not been sent to several old printers because their presence would not be agreeable, in social or other intercourse, to union men. Nothing more was accordingly said on that subject.

After much debate the draft, as made by Mr. Cameron, was adopted as a constitution, with the exception that it was understood no one who was not a printer (stereotypers, book-binders, etc.) could be a member of the association.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on "Long John" Wentworth and ask him to say a few words. J. Y. Scammon had said Wentworth "had come to Chicago as a tramp printer about 1837 or so," and as this was previous to 1860 Wentworth was qualified to be a member of the association. He was out riding, however, and the meeting adjourned without waiting for him.

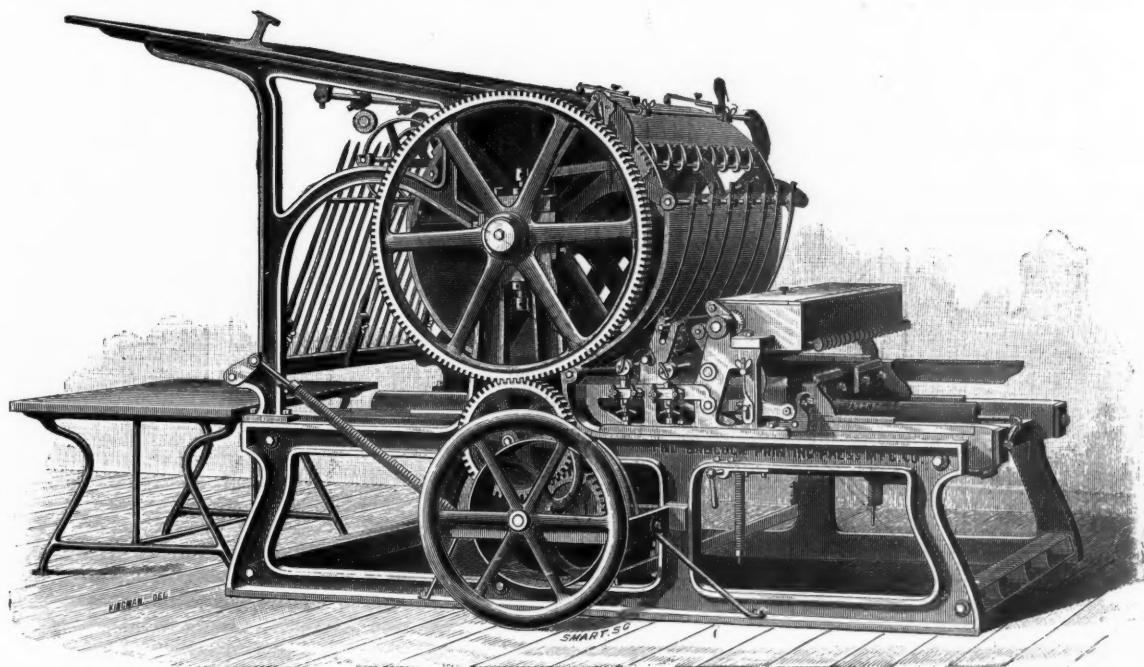
A yearly meeting, probably in the form of a banquet or like entertainment, is to be held, the date of which is hereafter to be fixed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA.**

According to the latest official information there are in Austria 1,623 newspapers and periodicals, of which 490 are political, 175 economical, 118 agricultural, 113 connected with trades or special occupations, 92 medical or scientific, 98 pedagogical, 55 geographical and historical, 208 representing literature and humor, 13 military, 129 advertising papers, 53 ecclesiastical, and 107 local. 727 of the whole number are published in the single province of Lower Austria. As to language, 1,054 are German, 225 Czech, 108 Polish, 95 Italian, 35 Slavonian, 32 in other Slav dialects, and 74 have portions in different languages. It is noteworthy that, as compared with the preceding year, the German papers have increased in number by 7 per cent, the Italian by 6.7, the Czech by 13.6, the Slavonian by 20.7, and the Polish by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Hungary and the provinces dependent upon the Hungarian Crown are not taken into account in this summary, which is confined to the Austrian provinces only.—*Printer's Register, London.*



# BABCOCK COUNTRY PRESS.



## BEST COUNTRY PRESS IN THE MARKET.

THE above cut is from a photograph of the Babcock Country Press. We have them running in a number of offices, where they meet with marked favor in every case. Several *patented improvements* add greatly to the value of these presses. They have accurately cut gearing, are very strong, and capable of running at a high rate of speed easily and noiselessly, with perfect distribution and register, thus adapting them to all classes of work. *Every machine is made with great care and fully tested at the works before being boxed and shipped.* Will take on a six-column quarto form and run at a speed of 1,500 per hour without injury. Size and prices: 33 x 46, \$1,100; 33 x 51, \$1,250. Steam fixtures, \$50 extra. The price includes accurately adjustable feed guides, hinged feed table, two sets roller stocks, roller moulds, wrenches, blanket and boxing and shipping at New London, Conn.

### TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.  
TOLEDO, OHIO, July 29, 1885.

GENTLEMEN: The 32 x 46 Babcock Press I bought of you about four months ago, gives perfect satisfaction. It is substantially built and very convenient to handle. We print our six-column weekly on it, size of sheet 30 x 44, and matter 28½ x 42, at the rate of 1,000 per hour, and the daily (size 24 x 31) at the rate of 1,400 with perfect ease.

Yours,  
Publisher *Toledo Express*.

JOSEPH BENDER.

GRAND FORKS, DAK., August 1, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: The Babcock Country and Standard Presses purchased from you last December have been in continual use during the past six months. I can do certify that they have given me complete and entire satisfaction. They are every-thing that is claimed for them.

Yours respectfully,  
Proprietor of the *Grand Forks Morning Plaindealer*. W. J. MURPHY.

SPARTA, WIS., July 25, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

SIR: I have been using a Babcock Air-Spring Country Press for the past year— not only printing the newspaper but doing the work for a paper mill. The press is easy to handle; runs very quietly and without any jarring; the ink distribution is perfect; in fact too much cannot be said for the Babcock, for it never disappointed me and never failed to do good work.

Yours,

B. W. PERRY.

STURGIS, MICH., July 31, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: I am more than pleased with the "Country Babcock" bought of you last September. It has promptly responded to every demand made of it, and I have yet to find the first fault with it. The impression is even and unyielding; the ink distribution perfect, and the press is exceedingly "easy to make ready." I deem it the most profitable and economical press in the market.

Yours truly,

J. S. FLANDERS.

AURORA, ILL., July 25, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

The Babcock Press bought of you eighteen months since, has run daily on book and job work, "as steady as a clock." We are pleased with it in every particular.

KNICKERBOCKER & HODDER.

BETHANY, MO., December 20, 1884.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: After eighteen months use of a Babcock Country Press, I can say I am more than satisfied with it in every respect. I believe it to be the best press made for the money, or sold as a "Country" Press.

Yours respectfully,

F. H. RAMER.

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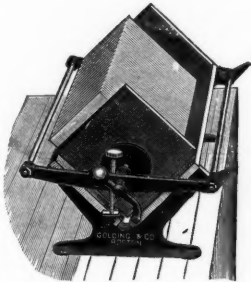


FIG. 1. PRESSING.

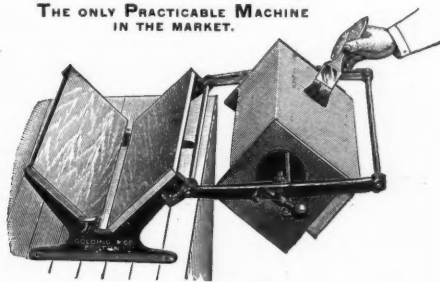


FIG. 2. GLUING.

THIS machine is substantially made of iron, with wooden bottom boards placed at a right angle, which receive the paper corner-wise, after which it is clamped, and the two bottom edges brought to the top by means of a hinged frame, as in fig. 2. It will block paper 2 x 2 inches to its full capacity. The sizes given underneath represent only such on which an exact central pressure is obtainable, but, as a central pressure is not absolutely necessary, the capacity of the machine is really much greater.

### SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1,	will hold 2,000 sheets,	any size up to 6 x 12 inches,	\$ 9.00
No. 2,	" " 5,000 " " " " 8 x 16 "	" " " " " " " "	15.00

## LIQUID CEMENT AND ELASTIC COMPO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TABLET MAKERS.

LIQUID CEMENT is easily applied cold, dries in few minutes, and leaves a bright, glossy, hard finish. Red, Blue and Green, 70 cents per pint; \$1.20 per quart; \$4.00 per gallon. Colorless, 60 cents per pint; \$1.00 per quart; \$3.50 per gallon.

ELASTIC COMPO is applied hot after melting. It dries quickly, leaves a nice finish, and makes a flexible tablet. Red, Blue and Green, 40 cents per pound; Colorless, 35 cents per pound.

GOLDING & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
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Hover's Manuscript Paper saves your Eyesight and leaves a Blacker Manuscript. Note, Sermon and Legal Papers.

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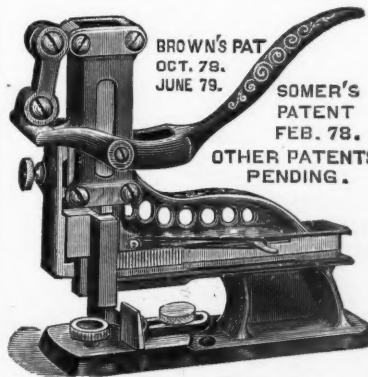
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## Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.



(This is about 1/3 size. Weight 1 1/2 lbs.)

THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with Wire Staples, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filing of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and do its work perfectly.

The machine is very thoroughly built, all the important parts being steel hardened, and iron case hardened; all parts are interchangeable. Each machine is charged with staples and thoroughly tested before being packed. It is a handsome machine, being japanned in black and decorated in gold.

Price of Machine, - - - \$3.00.  
Staples, in boxes of 500, per box, 25 Cts.

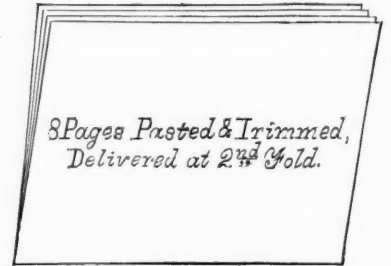
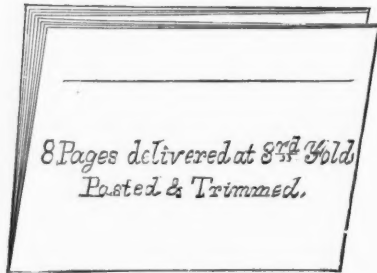
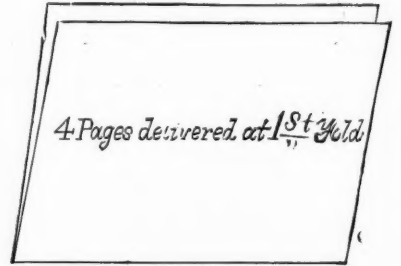
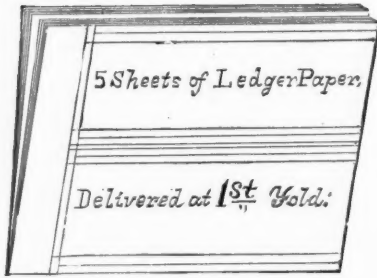
Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

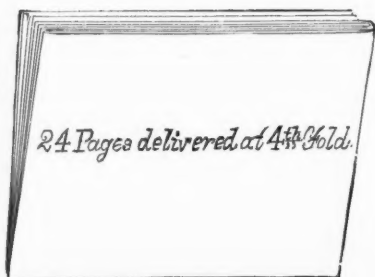
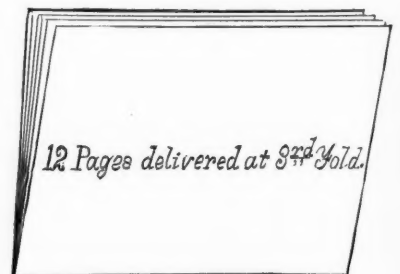
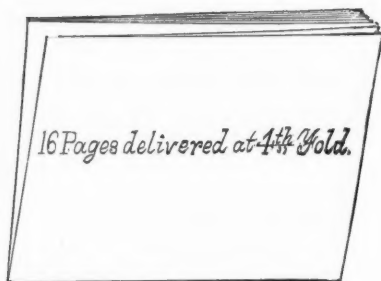
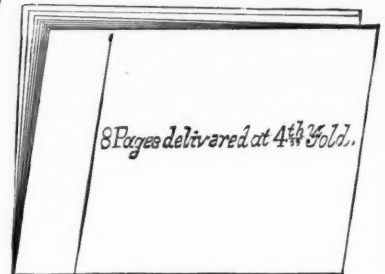
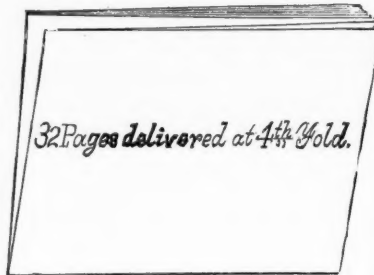
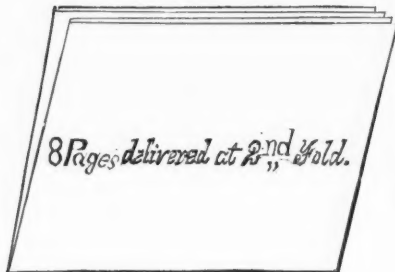
WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

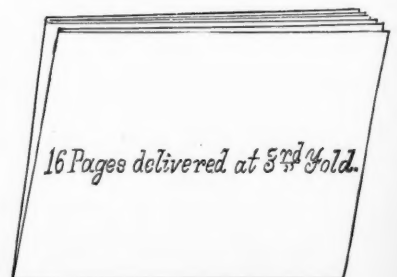
Furnished by prominent Supply Houses and Stationers generally.



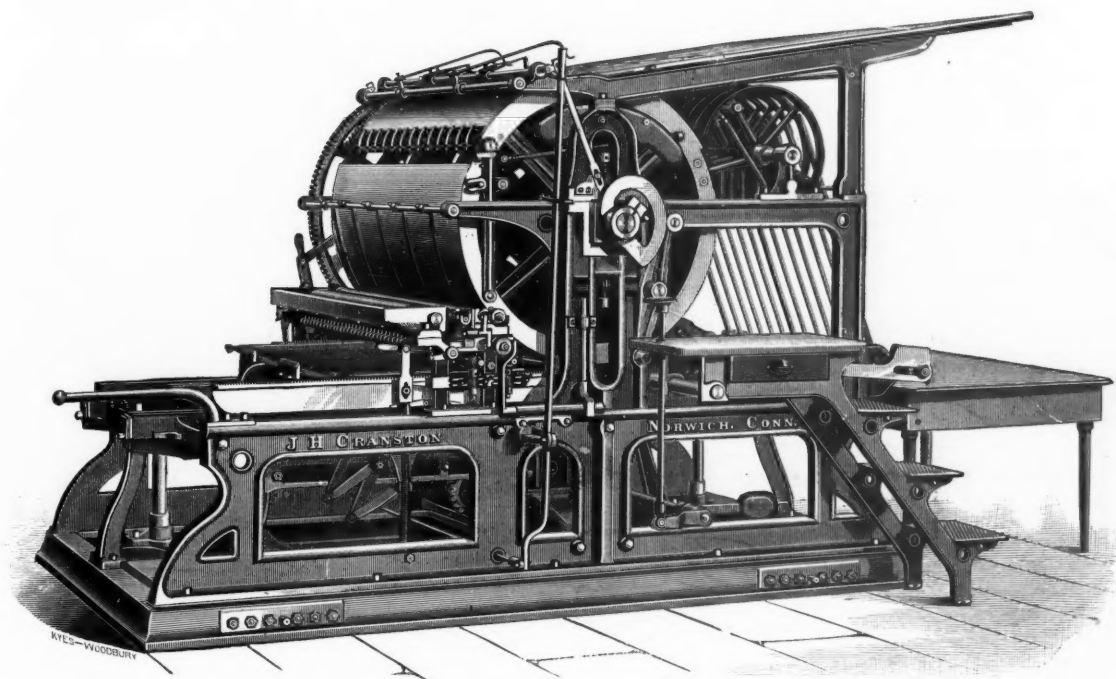
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Office of  
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New York, Dec. 12, 1885

Messrs Fuels & Lang  
Gents

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Yours truly  
Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann

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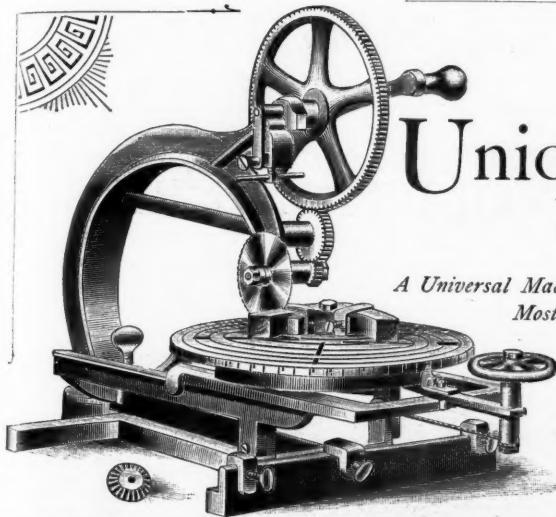
286 Roxbury Street Boston, Oct. 20, 1885  
Messrs Fuels & Lang  
29 Warren St  
New York City

Messrs Fuels & Lang  
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Respectfully yours,  
Fred Ketcham & Co.

Gentlemen  
Your Metal Leaf Bronze of which you furnished some to us lately at \$1.50 per pound, gives great satisfaction. It possesses qualities reached by no other low priced bronzes, used by us so far  
Yours truly  
L. Prang & Co.

10207

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— THE —  
**Unique Rule Worker.**

THE FINAL STEP!

*A Universal Machine—At once the Swiftest, Most Flexible, Most Precise and Most Simple; virtually, three distinct Machines in one.*

**I**T will cut from the strip, rules for forms of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, or a greater number of sides, of equal or unequal length, cutting and mitering at once, and delivering the rule finished at both ends.

It will do the same for diamonds and stars of three, four, five, six, eight, or a greater number of points—large or small—the mitres at both ends being automatically kept in relationship to each other without regard to the varying acuteness of the points. Right and left mitres are made with the same setting of the gauge.

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**CURVED RULES** can be mitred, slotted, or cut in segments of circles, with the same facility and precision as straight rules.

**Wood, Rule, Riset, Furniture, Electrotype and Stereotype Plates, Tint Plates, etc.**, can be cut and trimmed on this machine.

All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

By substituting for the saw a **shaped rotary cutter** (shown at the side of the machine), with its appropriate gauge, **two mitres** are made at once to any required depth, on the best and swiftest system known to machinics, in either brass or wood rule.

A **Curving Apparatus** forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.

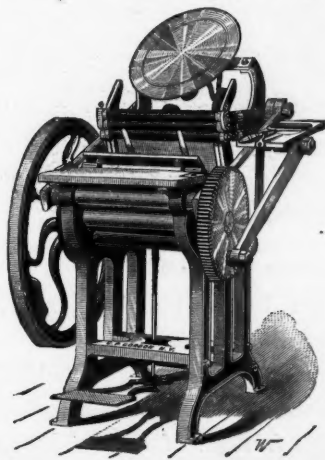
It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.

Price, complete with rectangular cutter and saw, \$50.00. Without cutter and gauge, \$45.00. Saws are 6 to pica thick. Extra saws \$1.25 each.

Send stamp for circular.

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Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12

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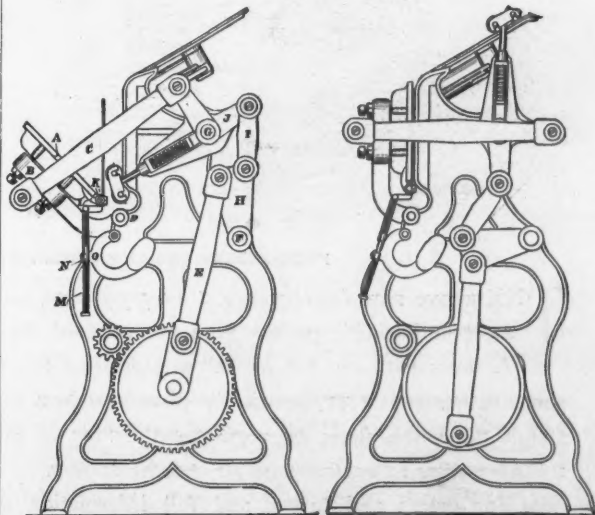
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**The "Prouty" Job Press**

(IMPROVED)



**P**RINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. - Address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.,

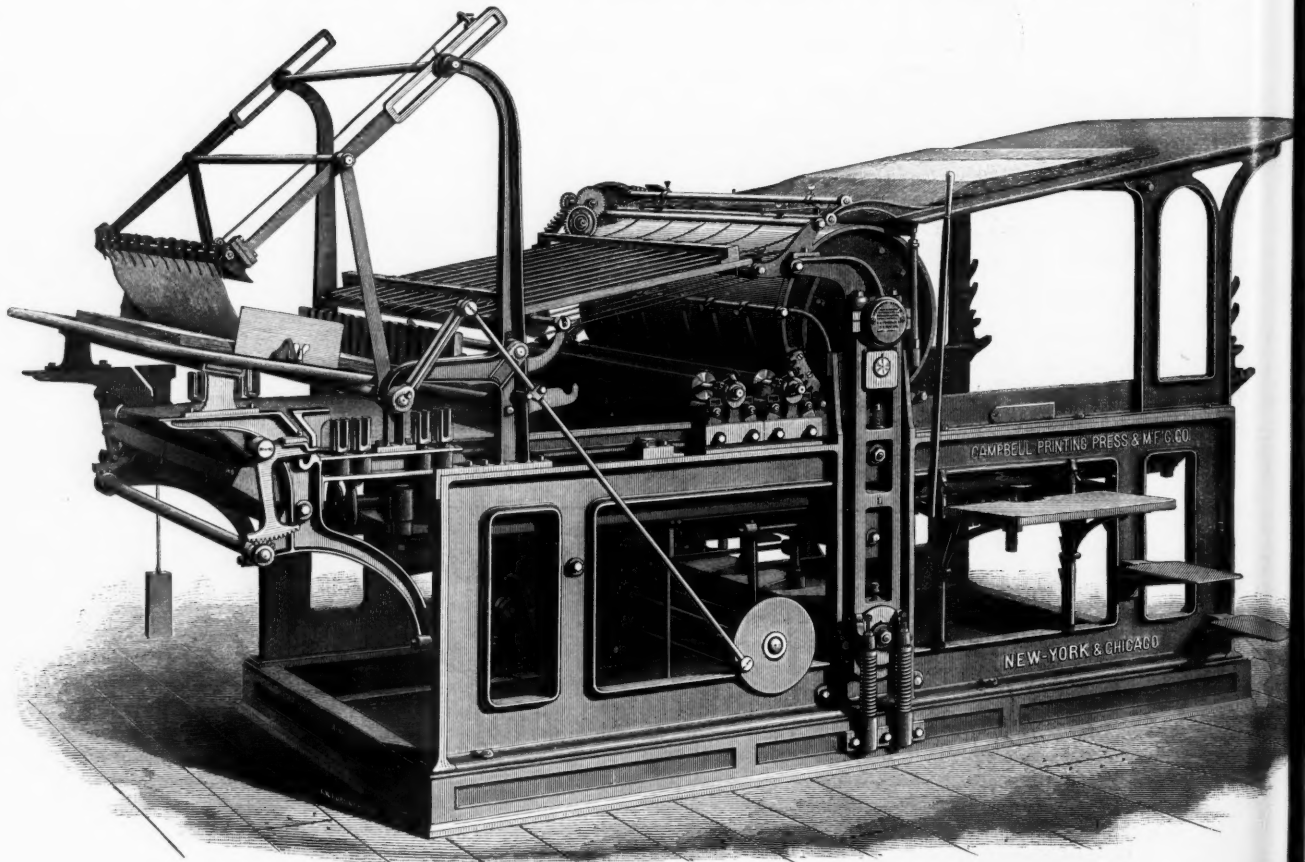
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A press with our "P. M. D." will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet PRINTED SIDE UP, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

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CHICAGO, ILL.



## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

## VII.—DURING THE WAR.

THE course pursued by the *Times* during the war, was one of such bitter hostility to the government and open opposition to the prosecution of the war, that the paper came to be recognized as the most ultra "copperhead" publication in the country, and finally resulted in a determination on the part of the government to resort to such measures as would put a stop to any further trouble in that direction. In accordance with this determination, Gen. Burnside, who had some time previously been placed in command of the military division embracing Chicago, issued an order on the third of June, 1863, suppressing the paper, and placing a detachment of military in charge of the establishment. This action gave rise to a period of the most intense excitement that has ever prevailed in Chicago, and came as near precipitating a reign of revolution and anarchy as anything that has occurred in our city since the famous "lager beer war." Public opinion appeared to be about equally divided in regard to the wisdom of issuing the order; the friends of the paper maintaining that the measure was an uncalled for and unwarranted attack on the liberty of the press and the rights of free speech, and the act denounced as a step toward the usurpation of the people's prerogatives which should not be tolerated for a moment. Public meetings were held on both sides of the question, where the most extravagant threats were indulged in, and where much was said to fan the flame of public excitement. Camp Douglas, situated at Cottage Grove, on the south of the city, then contained a large number of rebel prisoners (I believe about 30,000), whom it was proposed by some to liberate and let them take possession of the city. The administration, however, followed the advice of the conservative men of the Republican party, and rescinded the order after it had been in existence just two days, though, as a matter of fact, the paper never missed an issue—the type being set up under the plea that it was bookwork the men were working at, and the presswork being done outside. Judge Trumbull, then one of the leading lights of the Republican party, was largely instrumental in shaping the final course of the government in this matter. It may be stated here as rather a curious coincidence that one of the founders of the *Times*, Col. Daniel Cameron, was at this time in command of Camp Douglas, and it was directly through him that the order was issued for the suppression of the paper.

During the excitement attendant upon this matter, the friends of law and order had not been idle in preparing for any emergency that might occur. Among the other measures adopted was the formation of a number of militia companies, composed of young men who had been prevented by one reason or another from taking a more active part in the war. I found myself enrolled as a member of one of these companies, in which I found quite a number of printers, among whom I remember P. L. Hanscom, John Buckie, George H. Bryant and Fred Goss, now foreman of Jones' pressroom. The various companies were quickly formed into a regiment, of which J. M. W. Jones was elected Lieut.-Colonel; and a very imposing figure did this doughty warrior present as his prancing steed ambled up and down in front of the regiment on parade days. But the excitement died away shortly, and no doubt the history of the war lost some of its brightest pages when our regiment was denied an opportunity of being led against the enemy.

As the war progressed all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life advanced rapidly in value, and before long reached such a figure as to be out of all proportion to the wages paid. This rendered frequent advances in the scale of prices necessary, though it is a fact that the war had been nearly two years in operation before the union made any advance. The raise in the scale then made was only about 16½ per cent, while every marketable product had advanced in value from 50 to 75 per cent over former prices.

It was at this time that Mr. Joseph Medill, in the goodness of his heart, consented to deliver a lecture before the printers of the city at one of the union meetings. I fail to recollect the subject of the lecture, but I believe A. H. Brown was chairman of the meeting, at which the printers of the city were fully represented. But as luck would have it, the scale was raised from 40 to 50 cents a thousand in a very short time after the lecture, which coincidence called forth a little pleasantry from Mr. Alf. Cowles, the business manager of the *Tribune*, to the effect that "If Mr. Medill would deliver another of his d—d lectures to the printers, I have no doubt but that the price of composition would take a shoot up to 70 cents a thousand." It is needless to add that we have had no more lectures from that source. Nevertheless, there is no man connected with the printing business in this city who occupies a warmer place in the hearts of the old-time printers than does "Joe" Medill. There have been occasions, to my own knowledge, when he has acted the part of friend to us, in the fullest sense of the word, and when to do so was to antagonize, to some extent, his own interests.

It was during this period that the character of the work done in the job-printing line began to make such rapid improvement as to eventually place this city in the front rank as one of the few places in the country where really first-class work could be expected. The higher the scale of wages adopted here, the surer we were of obtaining some of the best printers in the country, who came here in large numbers, and who, by their example, laid the foundation and made it possible for Chicago to become one of the principal centers of artistic printing in America.

Of the printers who were then prominently connected with the business many are still with us, while others have wandered off to seek their fortunes in other climes. As many of them are well known to the printers of the present time, I will append a brief list of those whom I have not had occasion to refer to before: A. Allison, Henry Bates, Joseph Bichl, John Blake, Henry R. Boss, Dennis Buckley, A. M. Carver, D. A. Cashman, Dennis Considine, T. Z. Cowles, J. M. Culver, G. F. Fergus, A. S. Dimond, C. S. Dunkley, A. S. Fyffe, Francis Gindele, P. Gleason, Judson Graves, J. E. Howes, J. Frank Hudson, E. J. Lafferty, W. H. Loomis, M. J. Madden, M. B. Mills, James Moffett, Wm. A. Morley, Thos. McNabb, John McEvoy, S. McNamara, A. J. Newell, C. H. Philbrick, S. E. Pinta, O. M. Pugh, Sam'l Rastall, Harry Streat, T. E. Sullivan, Sam Williams and Michael Zimmer. Of the above Blake, Buckley, Campbell, Carver, Dimond, Moffett and Zimmer are dead, and Cowles, Fergus, Gindele, M. B. Mills and Newell are in business. Joseph Bichl was at that time running the job presses in the *Journal* jobrooms. He is now at the *Herald*, where he has the satisfaction of turning out one of the best printed newspapers in the whole country. Dennis Considine was a member of the last Illinois State Legislature, and T. Z. Cowles is editor of a sporting paper in this city. Mr. Culver is in Denver, Colorado; P. Gleason is superintendent of Poole Bros.' printing establishment, and Graves and Hudson left this city many years ago, the former to start a newspaper in the West, and the latter to engage in business in Springfield, Illinois. It was during this period that Wm. Mill began an apprenticeship at S. P. Rounds', who was then on State street, on the corner of the alleyway between Lake and Randolph streets, the Laffin & Butler Paper Company occupying the opposite corner. Thomas McNabb, who had been foreman of the *Tribune* newsroom before he left here, is now in business in Kansas City.

Mr. McNamara is still with us, and is the author of the very entertaining and exhaustive series of articles on the printing-press, now being published in THE INLAND PRINTER. He has been the superintendent of the press department of Knight & Leonard's for a great number of years, from which office some of the best pressmen in the city have graduated.

On the return of Mr. Charles L. Wilson from Europe, which took place at the close of his term as secretary of legation to London, he determined to signalize the event of his again assuming personal control of the *Journal* by giving a banquet to the numerous employés of that establishment. Although of very taciturn disposition, habitually having as little to say as any man who ever entered an editorial room, still Mr. Wilson was a very kind-hearted and considerate employer,



and one that we cannot remember but with kindness. The supper came off at the Tremont House, and the occasion was a red letter-day in the experience of everybody connected with the *Journal*. Mr. Wilson officiated as chairman of the evening, and after a very excellent supper was partaken of, and while the "walnuts and wine" were being sampled, speeches, songs and recitations were indulged in until the "wee sma' hours." One of the most enjoyable features of the evening's entertainment was a recitation of "Tam O'Shanter," which was rendered in excellent style by old George Anderson, then one of the representative Scotchmen of the city. Among the guests of the evening was a well-known compositor, whose name I will not divulge, but who was generally regarded, and with very good reason, as being at all times a model of propriety and good behavior. He was very abstemious in his habits, rarely indulging in anything of an intoxicating nature. But on this occasion, desiring probably to enter fully into the spirit of the festivities, and perhaps being deceived like a certain biblical character as to the strength of the compound, he partook of a little more wine than he could decently manage. Noticing a slight disturbance in his vicinity I approached to learn the cause, when I found our friend vigorously expostulating with a couple of the guests who had had the temerity to enter an objection to his singing that favorite but lugubrious refrain, "When this Cruel War is Over."

(To be continued.)

#### PERSONAL.

WE had the pleasure of receiving a call a few days since from Mr. A. Reiner, foreman of the *Herald* press office, Omaha.

Mr. H. E. MACK, formerly manager of the St. Louis Paper Company, has formed a business connection with the Fox River Flour and Paper Company.

Mr. ELLIS PATTEE, an old-time and well known printer of Des Moines, Iowa, recently paid THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant visit. He reports business satisfactory.

A. KANOUSE, formerly with the J. W. Butler Paper Company, Chicago, has formed a co-partnership under the style of Kanouse & Merrill, and the firm will open a paper house at Wichita, Kansas.

W. H. WAGONER, of Freeport, Illinois, publisher of the *Deutscher Anzeiger*, and proprietor of the largest joboffice in the northern part of the state, dropped in a few days ago to wish THE INLAND PRINTER success.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE Excelsior Printing Shop, Omaha, Nebraska, sends a very creditable assortment of fine printing. By-the-by, Omaha is making a good record for herself.

DAVID R. FORBES, commercial printer, Londonderry, Pennsylvania, sends an assortment of business cards of different character, all of which have merit, are well balanced, attractive and possess that essential to good work—good presswork.

SMITH & KELLOGG, Holyoke, Massachusetts, whose specimens of printing we have heretofore had occasion to commend, come again to the front with a business card of four sheets, which is really a gem, worked in lake, purple, black and gold, printed on light cream-colored board. It is symmetrical, attractive and displays taste of the highest order, besides which, the presswork is all that could be desired.

WE have received from E. M. Bates, of Beverly, Massachusetts, through his efficient representative, Mr. Geo. A. Moore, with whose productions as a typographic artist the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are familiar, some advance sheets of specimens of printing in colors, shortly to be issued in catalogue form. We wish our boys, among whom we propose to distribute his productions, to take a lesson therefrom.

JOSEPH EICHBAUM & Co., printers, stationers and account book makers, 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, send a large and handsome collection of first-class specimens, including an advertising specimen book, descriptive of the various departments of their establishment. It is worked on extra finished paper, and is gotten up in the highest style of

the art. The designs, presswork and composition correspond, and a look at its pages furnishes an almost sufficient incentive to give an order to such a house, whether it is needed or not.

AMONG the specimens of printing submitted for our inspection during the past month, is an octavo book of 240 pages, entitled "Three Systems of Life Insurance," printed on Crane's No. 21 bond paper, by Mr. Chas. J. Johnson, 102 Madison street, of this city, which deserves more than a passing notice. As we associate this stock with checks, drafts, mortgages, etc., experience teaches us the difficulty to be encountered in printing solid 16-page forms of bookwork on the same harsh fiber, and the amount of ink required to fully cover the type, together with the liability of off-set. That these drawbacks have been surmounted is evident; a careful perusal of the work showing that every letter has been brought out clear and distinct, while whole pages of antique, a letter liberally interspersed throughout the work, fairly glisten in intensity of color without the shadow of offset.

For the benefit of those interested, it may not be out of place to explain the process by which this has been accomplished. The work was printed from electro plates, in 16-page forms, size of sheet 21 by 33, imposed sheetwise, i. e., the first and third 8 pages of each 32 was laid throughout the work, which afforded ample time to dry, after which the second and fourth 8 pages were laid to back. To facilitate folding by machine, it was made up to turn crosswise, or opposite edge to nippers, points being placed in head margins first time through and withdrawn on iteration, thus when split each half sheet formed a separate 16. To compensate for shrinkage in stock, the feed-board points were set to point holes made on first impression, and thus register was secured. As each sheet cost four and a half cents, rough stock trimmed to size was used for proofs and try-sheets, and thus but two sheets of stock were spoiled on the whole edition. We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his success in producing a work of which he may well feel proud.

SEVERAL specimens have been received too late for mention in present issue, reference to which will be made in our next.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

P. L. HANSCOM & Co. will shortly remove from 108 to 170 Madison street.

The Union Typefoundry, located at 54 and 56 Franklin street, will probably remove shortly to Dearborn street.

THE title of the Chicago *Lithographer and Printer* has been changed to that of the *American Lithographer and Printer*.

THE *Butcher's National Journal* Publishing Company has recently been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

AN important order for type from Milan, Italy, was recently received and executed by Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of this city.

THE Chicago branch of L. Prang & Co., Boston, was closed April 1; it being the desire of the firm to concentrate its business as much as possible.

H. M. HARPER, of Geo. H. Taylor & Co., has rented the upper floors of their new building to H. H. Hoffman & Co., and to the Blakely Printing Company.

H. HART & Co., 162 Clark street, report the sale of \$82,000 worth of printing-press machinery for the month of March. This looks like a revival of business.

THERE is to be a weekly paper printed in this city in the French language. It will be called *L'avenir National*, and its publishers are Messrs. Cyr & Guertin.

WE direct the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to the recommended notices of Messrs. Fuchs & Lang's metal leaf bronze, published in the present issue. They speak for themselves.

R. HOE & Co. have contracted with the *Mail* Company of this city to furnish a second Presto Perfecting Press, capable of printing 24,000 copies per hour, the same to be ready by the 19th of April.

AS we believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, it is a simple act of justice to state that the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, furnished the entire outfit, machinery, tools, etc., used in

the bindery of the state printing-office in California. And it also pleases us to add that superintendent and workmen alike are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained therefrom.

THE Chicago News Company, of Chicago, Illinois, capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated by Willis Smith, Lewis R. Morris and Geo. Wallace, for the purpose of publishing a newspaper to be called the *Sunday News*.

DANIEL LATHROP, I. R. Winchell and Jas. E. Lathrop have incorporated the Inter-State Publishing Company in this city, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The establishment of a western branch of this house means more than appears on the surface.

A. ZEESE & Co., 119 Monroe street, have just issued a specimen sheet of newspaper headings, old style, extended and condensed, ranging from eight to four line pica, from which their patrons must be hard to please if they cannot make a selection. Samples will be sent on application.

FROM THE OCEAN DEPTHS.—Among the papers received at our office on Tuesday, March 23, were several English exchanges which possessed a peculiar value, and smelled strongly of the briny deep. They had made their voyage on the ill-fated Oregon, and were, doubtless, among the mails picked up on the ocean several days after the catastrophe.

THE annual meeting of Chicago Paper Company was held last month, and the following officers reelected: H. E. Mead, president; C. D. Mead, vice-president; A. F. Hodge, secretary; W. C. Gillett, treasurer. Mr. Geo. D. Forrest, who has been identified with this company since its incorporation, has become a stockholder, and was elected a director. Mr. Forrest's friends, and they are many, will be pleased to learn that his valuable services are thus appreciated.

We regret to announce the death of Alfred D. Lynn, an honored member of the Chicago Typographical Union, at St. Luke's Hospital, on March 31, aged 44 years. Mr. L. had been an invalid for years, though his last and fatal illness only confined him to his bed for ten days. He was buried April 1 in Rosehill cemetery, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The deceased was a credit to his craft, a thoroughly qualified workman, a steadfast friend and an honorable man. Peace to his ashes.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.—On the 26th of March, the E. P. Donnell Company of this city received the following telegram:

E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Co.: FARGO, Dak., March 26, 1886.  
Argus burned completely last night. Nugent and Brown will be at the Briggs House on Sunday morning to order bindery outfit. Help them out.

A. N. EDWARDS.

In reply thereto, the following answer was immediately telegraphed: "Can ship complete binders' outfit in twenty-four hours. Send Nugent and Brown here and we will take care of them."

TAGGART'S (Philadelphia) *Sunday Times* of March 28, contains the following: "Thomas C. Levy, of Chicago, who has been taking part in the typesetting match at the Ninth and Arch Museum, has fallen a victim to the charms of a beautiful Hindoo princess who was also engaged at the museum. What more fitting than that a 'print' should fall in love with a princess? We wish Mr. Levy much joy." Well, when we come to think of it, Thomas and the Hindoo (?) princess *would* make a handsome couple, and we feel satisfied they could readily secure a profitable engagement in this city.

We regret to announce that W. S. Guerin, the popular foreman of the book-binding department of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, 194 Dearborn street, was found dead in the basement of a building at the corner of Thirteenth place and Throop street, early on Thursday morning, March 25. According to all accounts he was a man of exemplary habits, and it is believed he met his death by accidentally falling over the low railing between the basement and the sidewalk, breaking his neck in the fall. He resided at 104 Thirteenth street. His wife, who has the sympathy of all who had the pleasure of her husband's acquaintance, is prostrated with the calamity, and gave confirmatory evidence as to her husband's temperate habits. The funeral was held on Sunday, April 4, from the Jesuit church on Twelfth street.

FROM FORTUNE TELLER TO BARONESS.—Many years ago there came at regular intervals to a printing-office in this city a decrepit old man, generally accompanied by a rollicking, rosy-faced girl, and sometimes by a staid beauty, for the purpose of ordering 5,000 dodgers announcing the supernatural accomplishments of "The Child Wonder," Miss Tennessee Clafin, as her name was then spelled by her parental ancestor. Little did we dream, however, when we handed the packages to the callers, that we were addressing the future Baronesses, Martin and Cook, yet such has proven to be the case. Both of these girls, after a somewhat eventful career, drifted to England, where they succeeded in marrying men of wealth and position—the elder of the two, the well known Mrs. Woodhull, linking her fortune to a banker named Martin, since knighted, and from a recent English exchange we learn that the husband of the youngest, Tennie C. Clafin, has just had a baronetcy conferred on him by Queen Victoria.

AT the annual election for officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, held on Thursday, March 26, the following were the list of candidates and the number of votes received by each: For president: Nelson Bowerman, 293; A. H. McLaughlin, 587; majority, 294. For vice-president: H. S. Streat, 618; Ira E. Whisler, 246; majority, 374. For board of trustees: James C. Hutchins (chairman), Samuel E. Pinta, A. McCutcheon; no contest. For recording secretary: Joseph R. Jessup, 511; George J. Knott, 375; majority, 136. For secretary-treasurer: Thomas N. Francis, 335; Samuel J. Rastall, 552; majority, 217. For delegates to International Union: Standish Acres, 252; Joseph S. Barnhurst, 87; John O. Brixey, 196; Will J. Creevy, 203; Arthur G. Davis, 268; Charles T. Gould, 103; Edward Langston, 281; James E. McCarthy, 124; W. H. Nicholson, 258; James O'Leary, 191; Samuel K. Parker, 113; L. C. Shepard, 138; E. G. Sprague, 191; C. G. Stivers, 377; Newton E. White, 165; Frank Willard, 291. For sergeant-at-arms: Wm. Hollister, 488; Joseph E. Vibbert, 368; majority, 120.

#### MEETING OF "OLD-TIME" PRINTERS.

On Sunday afternoon, March 21, a number of the old resident printers of Chicago assembled in the club rooms of the Sherman House for the purpose of forming a permanent social organization. Mr. J. S. Thompson was elected chairman, and A. C. Cameron secretary.

After a somewhat lengthened discussion and interchange of opinion, the following constitution, as presented by the secretary, was adopted:

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the "Old-Time Printers' Association" of the city of Chicago, and shall be composed of printers—employers and employes—who have been connected with such trade and occupation in this city for twenty-five years or longer.

SEC. 2. When any such person shall have resided for a portion of the time specified in Sec. 1 in some other locality, the Board of Directors shall have power to admit him to membership when furnished with conclusive proof that said person was connected with the business in this city previous to the year 1860.

SEC. 3. The objects of this organization shall be to promote a feeling of sociability and good-fellowship among the old-time printers of this city, and to arrange for an annual meeting of such and their friends, of such a nature as shall hereafter be determined upon.

SEC. 4. The regular meetings of this organization shall be held quarterly, on the last Saturday evenings, in January, April, July and October of each year. Special meetings may be called by a majority of the Board of Directors whenever, in their judgment, it may be deemed necessary.

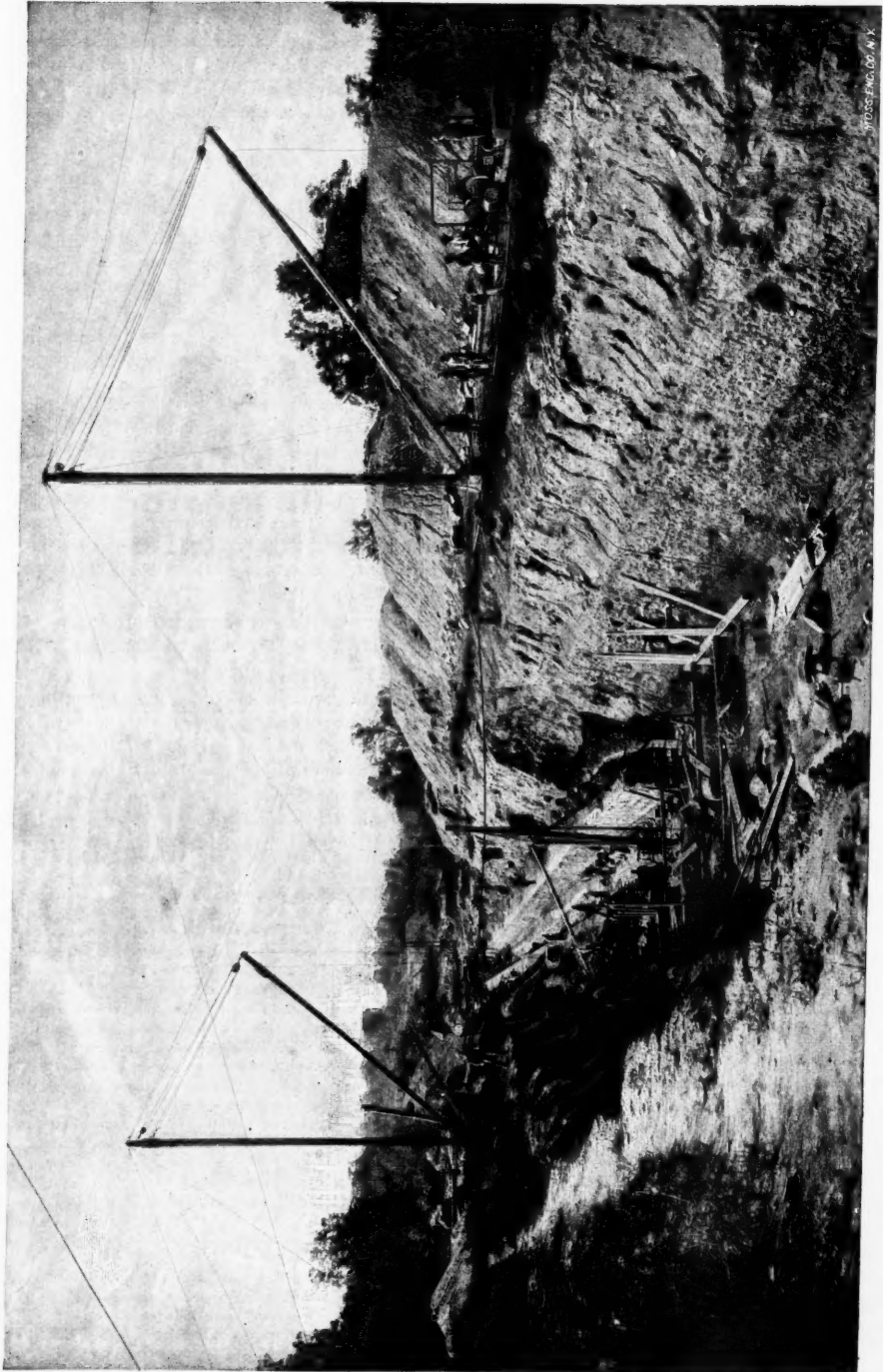
SEC. 5. The government of this organization shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of ten members, who shall hold office for the term of two years, five to be elected annually after the first election, which annual meeting shall be held at the April meeting of the organization.

SEC. 6. Immediately following the annual meeting of the organization the board of directors shall meet and proceed to the election of a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, such officers to be regarded and obeyed as the duly qualified officers of this organization.

SEC. 7. Authority is hereby granted the board of directors to adopt such parliamentary and technical rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the proper government of the board and organization.

SEC. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting, one-half of the members of said organization to constitute a quorum necessary to effect such change.

Messrs. Davis, Anderson, Carroll, Daley, Rastall Thompson and Cameron were appointed a committee to secure as large an attendance as possible at the next meeting of the organization, which will be held at the Sherman House club rooms, on Saturday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.



MOSS AND CO. N.Y.

AN OPEN CUT OF THE NEW AQUEDUCT TO NEW YORK CITY.



## OBITUARY.

C. C. CHILD, so widely known to the trade through his connection with the Acme paper-cutter, died at his residence, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, at 9:30 P.M. on Tuesday, March 16. While Mr. Child has not been in good health for a year past, he has been a daily visitor to his Federal street office, and attended personally to a great part of his office business. He was engaged at his business during Tuesday as usual and felt no worse than at other times. After reaching home he took his supper, and at nine o'clock went to bed. Half an hour later he was dead. Apoplexy or heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his sudden death.

We regret to announce that Mr. J. C. Parsons, the veteran paper maker of Holyoke, Mass., departed this life on Friday morning, March 12, aged seventy-two years. He had been prominently identified with the manufacturing, banking and railroad interests of that city for a long number of years, and was one of its most esteemed and prominent citizens. In 1853, in company with Col. Aaron Bagg and others, he organized the Parsons Paper Company—the first in Holyoke—and has since seen the output of the concern grow from two and one-half tons per day to twelve tons or more, and from a small beginning to an annual business of over \$1,000,000. In 1872 he was elected president of the Third National Bank, of Springfield, which position he held till his death. He was also president of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad in the affairs of which he took a deep interest, as well as a number of other important institutions. He left a fortune estimated from \$250,000 to \$750,000, which will be divided between his widow, two daughters and four grandchildren. His funeral took place at the Second Congregational Church, on Monday, March 15, and was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

MR. ANSON N. KELLOGG, the well known founder of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, died at Thomasville, Georgia, on March 23, aged fifty-four years. Although an invalid for a number of years, and unable to take an active part in the management of the business of the company, of which he was the honored head, his demise is none the less keenly felt by the large number of associates and employes who had learned to love and honor him for the many traits of character which endeared him, not only to them, but to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. Mr. Kellogg was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1832, and graduated with distinction at Columbia College, New York, in 1852. He was a son of Frederick Kellogg, and the youngest of six children. August 31, 1859, he was united in marriage to Annie E. Barnes, at Baraboo, Wisconsin. In 1861, while publishing the Baraboo Republic, he became short of help, and conceived the idea of the patent inside, and had copies printed by the Madison Daily Journal Company. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and began printing "patent insides" for country papers. He established and built up the Kellogg Newspaper Company, which now has offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Memphis and New York.

## OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Detroit Free Press is now a union office.

THE Toronto Mail has become a union office.

THE Boston press-feeders have organized a union.

THE Boston Post is now said to be the best union office in that city.

A NEWSPAPER under the caption of the Prison Press is published by the convicts in the Waupun, Wisconsin, penitentiary.

THERE is a new paper in Alaska. It is entitled the Glacier, and is published by the Thlinket Training Academy at Wrangle.

THE office of the Argus, at St. Paul, Minnesota, was burned March 26. Loss estimated at \$30,000; insurance \$8,000.

THE Post and Tribune job printing company, Detroit, Michigan, has made an assignment to L. D. Harris. The concern had a capital of \$30,000.

A LOVING couple were married recently in the composing-room of a newspaper at Rockbridge, Vermont. This incident will start a flood of talk from the funny men about "imposing ceremony," "galley"

slaves for life, "chasing" a bride, "cradles," a "form" that was well "made up," connubial taffy on a "stick," and lots of other rubbish.—Exchange.

A BILL for the establishment of a state printing office has recently been introduced in the New York legislature. The prospects for its passage are said to be of a very encouraging character.

A NEW democratic daily and weekly newspaper, with a capital of \$30,000 is talked of at Portland, Oregon. There seems to be a newspaper-establishing epidemic on the Pacific coast at present.

REPRESENTATIVES of the various typefoundries have recently been before the senate committee on patents, expressing their views in regard to the bill for protection against the "pirating" of designs.

THE Buffalo Truth says: The impression is abroad that General Rogers, of this city, is to be public printer. Mr. Rogers himself, while a candidate for the place, hardly expects it will come his way.

THE editor of the Dunseith (Dakota), Herald took a bridal tour of one hundred miles in a sleigh recently, during the most severe weather of the winter, and claims to have enjoyed it, as he never felt the cold.

THE senior editor of the Port Austin (Michigan) News was employed as a compositor in the office of Gen. Simon Cameron (now in his eighty-eighth year) at Harrisburg, fifty-eight years ago. Beat this who can.

TEXAS is a curious state. It is so cosmopolitan that the governors' messages are printed in four different languages. About 30,000 are printed in English, 10,000 in German, and 5,000 each in Spanish and Bohemian.

THE Modern Crematist is the name of a new monthly, devoted to funeral reform and the cremation method of disposing of the dead. It is published in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by Dr. M. L. Davis and W. U. Hensel.

A NUMBER of compositors in the Lincoln (Nebraska) News office were made seriously ill, recently, by drinking a strong decoction of tobacco, some rascal having dropped a huge plug of tobacco in the chapel coffee-pot.

NORTH Dakota has more than one hundred flourishing newspapers, many of which are dailies. Ten years ago this region was described in the government reports as "the uninhabitable alkali desert of the Northwest."

AMRITA LAL ROY, a high-caste Brahmin, a typo who for the past year has been a compositor on the Truth Seeker, New York, left for his home in India, on Saturday, March 13. He was given a right royal send-off by his brother typos.

THE Typographical Union of Denver, Colorado, has addressed a protest to the governor against the system of doing printing in the penitentiary, and teaching convicts the art of printing. The Reporter at Cañon City is set up by convicts.

ALEXANDER DUQUID, who represented the Cincinnati Enquirer in the recent typesetting contest in Philadelphia, is certainly a model printer, as we are credibly informed he neither drinks, chews, nor smokes, and is strictly opposed to performing any labor on Sunday.

THE senate committee on labor has decided to report favorably the bill to restore the old wages in the government printing-office. This bill gives \$4 a day to the per diem employes, 60 cents per thousand to the piece hands, and raises the wages of minor employes 20 per cent.

THE daily Herald of Milwaukee limits the labor in the mechanical departments of the composing, stereotyping and pressrooms to eight hours, the wages to remain the same. The compositors, however, are to receive 45 cents instead of 40 cents as heretofore.—Detroit Tribune.

AN application has been received by Secretary McIntosh for a charter for the stereotypers and electrotypers of Boston, and one from the compositors in Denison, Texas. It is expected that applications will soon be received from Charleston, S. C., Lowell, Mass., and Kingston, Ontario.

AN application for a charter has been received from the pressmen of Albany, New York. It will be No. 23. Charters have been issued for typographical unions in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Cumberland,



Maryland. Last September, the charter for Lowell union was surrendered upon the ground that it was impossible to preserve the organization, and now it has been re-issued with double the former membership.

THE Franklin Association of Pressmen, the Adams Cylinder Pressmen, and the New York Pressmen No. 9, met in Military Hall, New York City, on Sunday, March 27, and organized themselves into Pressmen's Union No. 9, under a charter from the International Typographical Union.

PRINTING was introduced into Connecticut in 1709, by William Short, from Boston, who set up a press at New London. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled the "Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," dated 1710. Mr. Short died, and was succeeded by Timothy Green.

A SIX days' type-setting contest, one hour and twenty minutes daily, between female compositors, recently occurred in Boston. The final score was: Miss Kenni, 24,950 ems; Miss Davis, 24,650; Miss Francis, 24,475; Miss Hammond, 15,825. Three of the ladies beat the best record made in a similar contest last week of masculine compositors from the leading newspapers.

A SURPRISE as astonishing as the glorious view of nature awaits the traveler on his arrival at the summit of Mount Washington. Here is situated a printing-office, perfectly manned with every necessary appliance. From this office, *Among the Clouds*, an eight-page paper, appears in two daily editions. The make-up of the paper is attractive, and it is well printed. Lists of the arrivals of guests are given, as well as matters of general interest, and the news of the day.

## FOREIGN.

IN Melbourne (Victoria) trade at last accounts was reported very brisk and all hands employed.

THE first number of a new printing trade journal recently made its appearance at Stockholm, Sweden.

THERE are at the present time in Sweden, 195 printing-offices, and 1,990 compositors. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1883, of 9 offices and 500 workmen.

THE first Bechuanaland (South Africa) newspaper made its appearance on February 6. It is called the *Vryburg Advocate*, and appears likely to secure the support of the Dutch as well as English settlers.

M. MARINONI has made several considerable improvements on his gripper perfecting machine, which is now capable of doing fine wood-cut and jobbing work. It is fitted with flyers, and there are efficient arrangements for running through the set-off paper.

A DIRECTORY for the presidency of Bombay has been brought out by the proprietors of the *Times of India*. It extends to over 900 pages, and comprises a fund of information useful to all persons who are brought into personal or business relations with the East.

THE Parisian Professional School for Printers has now been organized, and premises, small but sufficient at first, have been taken at 41 Rue Denfert-Rochereau. M. Desormes, an old and experienced overseer, has been appointed the teacher, and a good plant has been set down for the practice of the pupils.

WOMEN COMPOSITORS.—It is stated that there are in Paris no less than 2,000 women compositors. Efforts are being made to form them into a branch society, acting in concert with the journeymen's union. By this means it is hoped to somewhat minimize the effects of the competition of female labor in the composing-room.

THE machine factory of Koenig & Bauer, at Oberzell, near Würzburg, Bavaria, has completed and patented a rotary machine that will print thirty-two various sizes of paper, the change from one size to another taking only a few seconds. It is said to bring within the capabilities of the rotary machine ordinary bookwork, whenever the numbers to be printed will justify its use.

THE great printing-office of B. G. Teubner, at Leipsic, has been celebrating, on the 21st of February, the seventy-fifth year of its existence. Its founder, Bernhard Gotthelf Teubner, began it on the smallest scale; but when he died, January 21, 1856, the catalogue of his publications, as he had added a publishing office to the printing establishment, showed nearly 700 works, and a great many of them of the highest

importance; nearly all were of a scientific character. The establishment now gives occupation to more than 400 people, 130 of whom are compositors; the rest belong to the typefoundry, to the stereotyping, electrotyping and nickelpating departments, to the bookbinding and publishing branches, etc. The number of printing machines is 35, and the premises wherein the business is housed are among the largest in that center of German printing, Leipsic. Among the many apparatus worked, there is also a Kastenbein composing machine.—*Printer's Register, London.*

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

**Akron.**—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and upward. No. 182 is prospering.

**Butte, Montana.**—State of trade, normal; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. There are no rat offices in the city.

**Chicago.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Large numbers of printers are arriving in Chicago, and those contemplating coming are warned.

**Columbus.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$18. There are two directories to be printed.

**Columbia, S. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20.

**Dayton.**—State of trade, medium; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Detroit.**—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Everyone is employed at present, but would not recommend printers to come here. We have gained the *Free Press* office since last report, making this a strictly card town.

**Indianapolis.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Joliet.**—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. An occasional sub might catch on.

**Mobile.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

**New Haven.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Omaha.**—State of trade, good; prospects better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Sacramento.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

**Salt Lake.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$21. Things are running smoothly here.

**San Francisco.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. We are boycotting the *Call* and *Bulletin*.

**South Bend.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. At the last regular meeting of No. 128 a resolution was passed prohibiting any member of the union working in an office with salary two weeks in arrears.

**Springfield, Ill.**—State of trade, brisk; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Good workmen can always find work.

**Topeka.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork and job printers, per week, \$15. We are struggling against the *Commonwealth* and its printers' protective association.

**Toronto.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. The *Mail* is now a union office, and the boycott is removed.

**Wilkesbarre.**—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$14. A few more printers could be accommodated in this place. No difficulty at present, but perhaps there will be one or two offices which may kick against the new scale of prices.

**Sedalia.**—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. Printers bringing union cards can get plenty of work, such as it is—long primer and bourgoise. No card no work. None but square union men need apply.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS.

BURK & MCFETRIDGE,

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHY,

PHILADELPHIA  
IN  
1886.

306-308 Chestnut St.

PUBLISHERS

JOHN P. WEVANT, COMPOSITOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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J. J. PASTORIZA

Printer and Publisher

91 CONGRESS STREET  
HOUSTON

SOLD TO

EUGENE BAKER, COMPOSITOR, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Graphic Process Company has been incorporated at New York, with a capital of \$250,000.

GLUE is rendered waterproof by first soaking it in water until it becomes soft, and then melting it with gentle heat, in linseed oil.

R. HOE & Co., 504 Grand street, New York, offer for sale a large assortment of second-hand presses in thorough running order and guaranteed in every respect.

THE Whiting Paper Co., of Holyoke, have taken the old office of J. D. Whitmore & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman street, New York. They add to their own lines those formerly made by that firm.

ACCORDING to the *Typologie-Tucker*, Moilet & Perochon, of Lyons, are manufacturing type of compressed copper. They are three times dearer than the ordinary metal type, but are said to stand twenty times as much wear and tear.

THE following process is used by bookbinders for lettering in gold on leather or cloth. The place where the lettering is to appear is coated twice with albumen, and then covered with gold leaf. The title, locked up in a fillet, is then heated and pressed into the leather. Any superfluous gold leaf can be wiped away by using a soft rag.

A WOOD-TYPE case has been patented by Mr. James O. Stewart, of Spirit Lake, Iowa. It is composed of a series of rack frames or leaves hinged to open or close like a book, partitioned by narrow shelves made removable, with guards in front to hold the type, so that the latter may be kept free from dust and at the same time readily accessible.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE well known firm of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago, has recently issued a specimen book containing some exquisite samples of "Relief Line Engraving," which show to what absolute perfection this line of work has been brought. The specimens shown consist in the main of maps, diagrams, drawings, charts, checks, headings, cards, etc., a class of work which requires to be well done to be effective. The comparative simplicity with which the most complicated rule or linear work is produced by this process, makes it especially valuable to printers, as, in addition to the excellence of the work, its cost is much below that of composition. Specimens sent on application.

BLOCKING printed matter has become so simple and inexpensive a task, thanks to recent inventions, that no printer is justified in neglecting to put this finishing touch to his work. With a Golding tablet press, 5,000 sheets can be blocked by an office boy in a few minutes. The secret of making good blocks which will hold together well is not to allow the cement to harden while the paper is under pressure. The paper should be relieved from pressure in about two minutes after cement has been applied. This will prevent cracking and splitting. A tablet press is now as much a necessity in a well ordered office as a mitering machine, and the fact that in two years thousands of Golding's tablet presses have been sold, indicates that the craft is wide awake on this matter. Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts, have issued a circular of directions for tablet making, which they mail free to all applicants. It contains information valuable alike to the experienced and inexperienced tablet maker.

## STATEMENT OF THE BROWN FOLDING MACHINE COMPANY.

We note the remarks made by the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. in the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and in reply will simply say we are not inclined to be drawn into a controversy through the press.

It will be observed that the Stonemetz Co. admit we are the only owners of patents covering attaching devices. They have no patent, while we have two. Purchasers will undoubtedly make a note of this.

To those contemplating the purchase of folders, we suggest they take them at their word, to protect parties buying their machines, and

make a full investigation of their responsibility to so protect buyers. To that end we recommend an examination of the sheriff's records of this county, and the procurement of a special report through the mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.

We have patents that cover all the best modern improvements in folding machines, and while we are not disposed to create trouble, we propose to protect our rights, no matter what the cost.

Very respectfully,

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.,  
W. DOWNING, *Mgr.*

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

From the invention of letterpress printing, the means for applying ink to the type has been a problem that has not yet been successfully solved. Various methods were tried, and after trial abandoned for others possessing superior qualities, until the invention of the old glue and molasses combination, which gave better results and came nearer perfection, doubtless, than anything anterior to its discovery. But with all its excellent working qualities, the glue and molasses composition possessed many defects, and the attempt to find something which would accomplish the mission of producing a perfect roller, has occupied the attention of many intelligent minds, who after much experiment and labor, cried "Eureka."

The features which a roller should possess are those of toughness, elasticity, durability and the property of maintaining a good suction, which will work the various grades and colors of ink, without reference to the condition of the weather, and neither shrink, skin or crack. While we do not assert that the ELM CITY ROLLER COMPOSITION is absolutely infallible, its record is such, however, that we can maintain for it the claim that it is the equal of any rival in the market, and possesses many intrinsic working virtues. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that we invite the attention of printers and publishers to its superior merits, and solicit a trial, as we know that it has won, and will continue to win, golden opinions from all unprejudiced pressmen. G. D. R. HUBBARD, manufacturer, New Haven, Connecticut.

## THE MOSS-TYPE PROCESS.

In this issue is presented an illustration of the Moss-type process as produced by the Moss Engraving Company of New York. By this method it is possible to reproduce photographs, wash, distemper, stump-crayon and pencil drawings, as well as mezzotint engravings with photographic accuracy. All that is requisite to a good result is to have the drawing prepared so as to be in every respect equal to the desired engraving, and to not show defects in itself, which are not desired in the plate. It should be entirely free from unnecessary marks and creases in the paper, which should be perfectly smooth, and the use of an eraser during the making up of the drawings should be avoided, if possible, so as to leave the surface of the paper in its natural state, without "wooliness." Do not use rough egg-shell or water-color paper, unless it is desired to represent the grain of the paper in the picture. Drawings may be larger, but no smaller, than the proposed engraving. If made in reverse, the engraver should be notified of the fact. They need not be made so, necessarily. Artists who have prepared drawings to be photographed on wood will understand what is required, although a greater amount of care should be observed in finishing the drawing for the process, as it produces automatically a perfect fac-simile. Drawings with vignettted edges are not so easily reproduced as those having decided edges or border lines. Photographs in every case should be as nearly perfect as possible, well toned and printed. They may be the same size as the intended engraving, or even larger, if the subject has much detail. In portrait work, especially, care should be taken to have the photograph show as much of the body as will be required in the engraving, as the process will produce a tint corresponding to the photograph, behind and above the body and head. For this reason, the background should be as clear and perfect as possible, contrasting in color with the picture.

The Moss-type engravings and electrotypes are being used very successfully by several newspapers, and their printing surface is equal to that of the ordinary engraving.



**A**N experienced proof-reader, editor and compiler, wishes a position in either of these capacities. References exchanged. Address **PROOF**, care **THE INLAND PRINTER**.

**A**BBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address **TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.**

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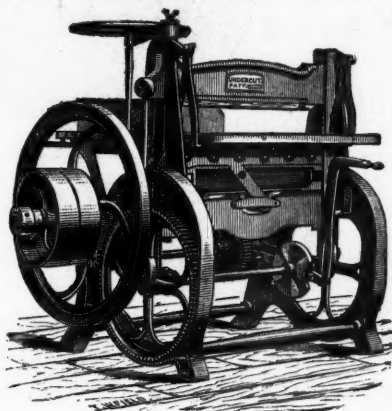
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THIS Machine now having been several years before the public, and having stood the test and overcome the prejudices that existed against it, an extended description is unnecessary. We only ask intending purchasers of Cutting Machines to take the trouble to investigate our claims of superiority over any in the market by either inspecting the Machine or by reference to any of the parties named below.

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| Southworth Co..... "                       | York Envelope Mfg. Co. . Toronto, Ont.   |
| Collins Paper Co....Wilbraham, Mass.       | Blakeley, Brown & Marsh .Chicago, Ill.   |
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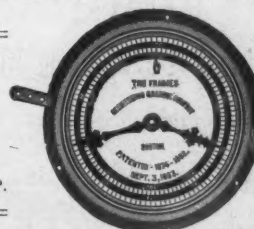
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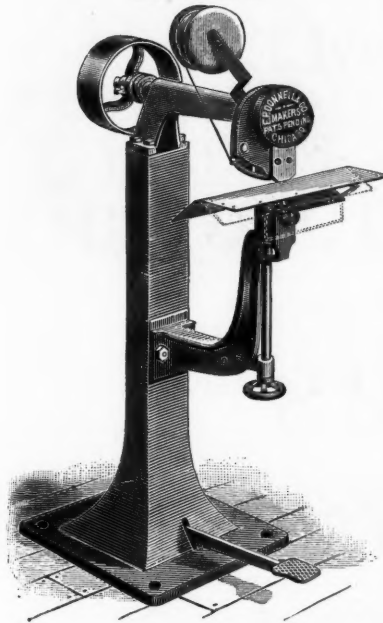
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Price, Stitcher complete, No. 2,	- - - -	\$225.00
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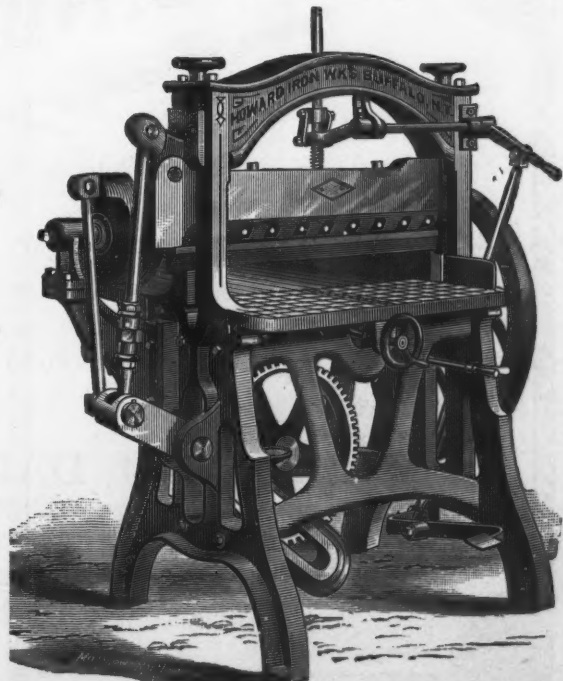


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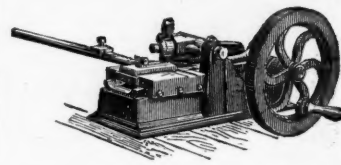
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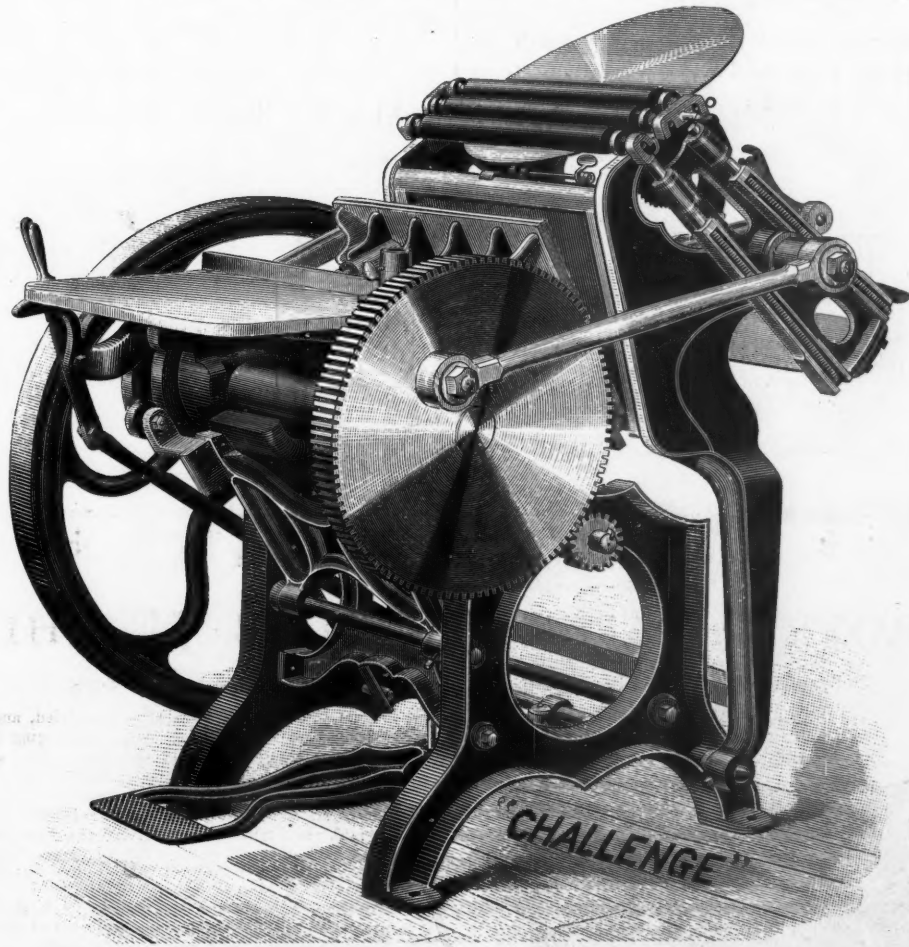
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Send for Circulars, Price Lists, Testimonials and full information to

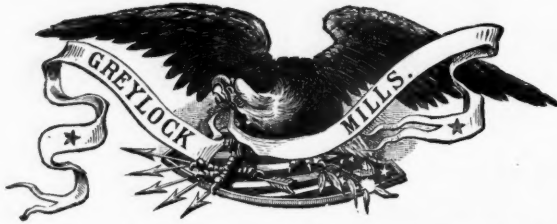
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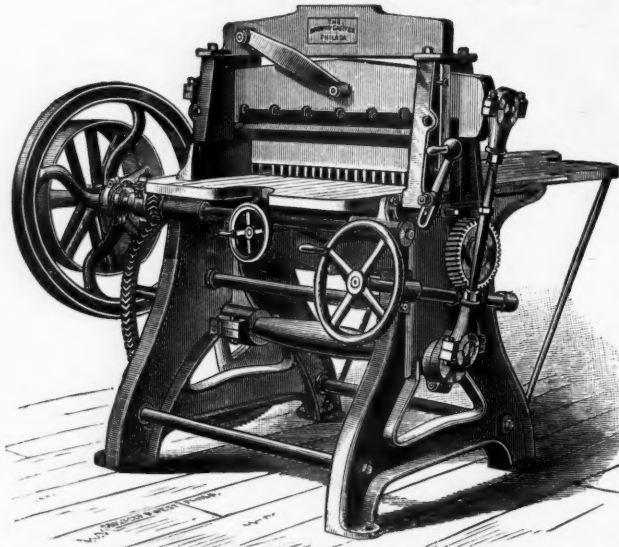


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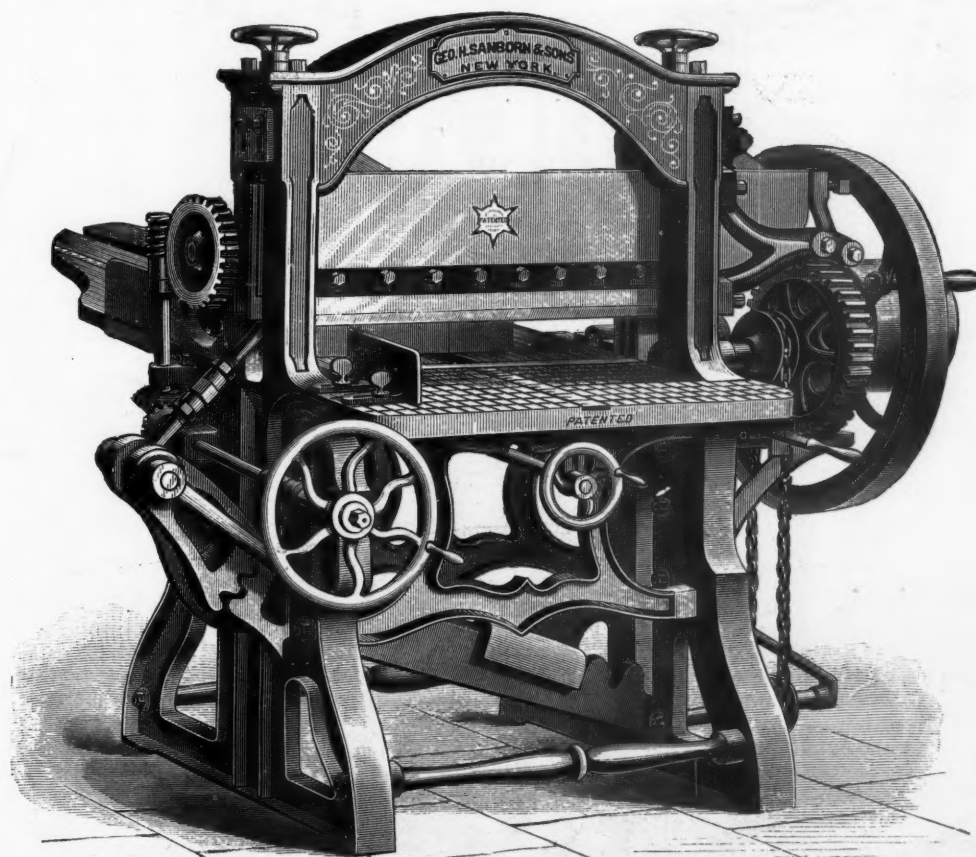
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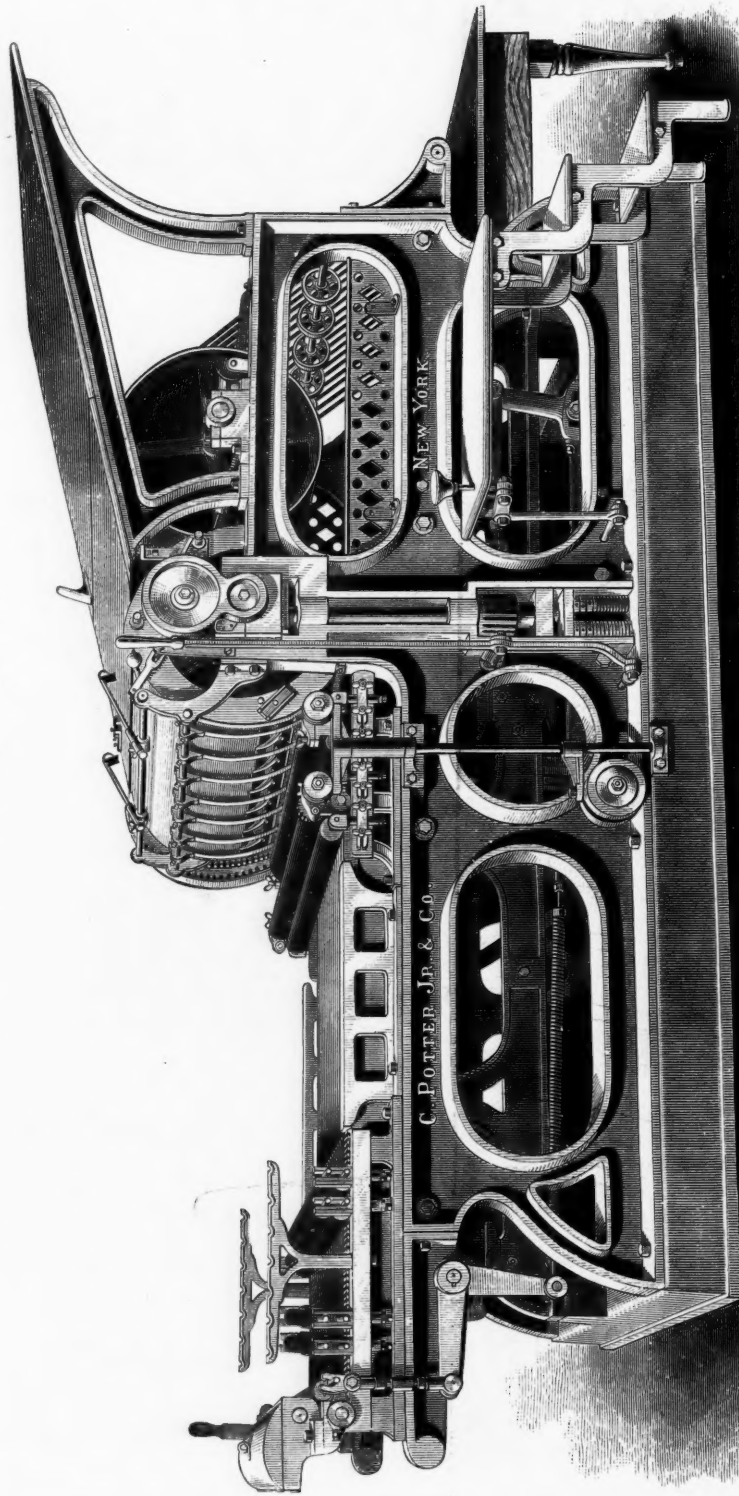
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